The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8258.—VOL L. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, Bruce-street, Newcastle, the wife of Mr. J. Overton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st instant, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by special license, by the Rev. Father Garavely, Felix, third son of Mr. James Bates, of Petersham, to Julia, third daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Bradshaw, Mr. William Coote, aged 40 years, native of Ballyjamesduff, County Cavan, Ireland, leaving a wife and four children to deplore their loss.

On the 2nd instant, at Walla, Queensland, at the residence of her uncle, John Barker, Esq., Fanny, the beloved and youngest daughter of Mrs. Frances Boyce, of Newtown, aged 11 years.

On Thursday, the 24th instant, Catharine, the beloved daughter of Mr. L. Krause, of 108, King-street, Sydney, aged two years and six months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamships, performing the POSTAL SERVICES during this and the following month as under:—

OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for SYDNEY .. .. November 29th,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. .. December 10th,
LEAVE SYDNEY for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO .. .. December 15th,
PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, H. S. Mochin, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY .. December 1st,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. .. December 8th,
LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND .. December 15th,
PHŒBE, 700 tons, R. Wheeler, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU November 28th,
For TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, and BLUFF,
LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON .. December 15th,
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU with passengers ex Sydney steamers .. .. December 22nd,
AIREDALE, 400 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON, with passengers for Sydney steamer .. .. November 25th,
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU .. .. December 2nd,
ARRIVING at MANUKAU .. .. December 4th,
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, T. Randell, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND .. .. December 3rd,
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
LEAVE OTAGO for AUCKLAND .. December 20th,
ARRIVING at AUCKLAND .. December 29th,
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, J. Hagley, commander, will LEAVE MELBOURNE for AUCKLAND about December 15th,
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, will LEAVE MELBOURNE for AUCKLAND about .. .. .. December 5th,
EGMONT, 550 tons, C. Tredwen, commander, extra boat.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager, Grafton Wharf.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The splendid new and powerful steamship LADY YOUNG, W. A. CURPHEY, commander, For BRISBANE, THIS DAY, Friday, at 5 p.m.
Shippers are respectfully solicited to send their goods down early to prevent disappointment, and passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's superior accommodations.
W. WESTGARTH, manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, 25th November.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 1st December, at 5 p.m.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON.—WILLIAMS, about 26th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, 30th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHTS PER A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.
On and after this date a UNIFORM charge of 10s. PER TON will be made on goods, whether DEAD WEIGHT or MEASUREMENT, by ALL the COMPANY'S STEAMERS to BRISBANE.
The FOLLOWING WILL BE THE FARES to BRISBANE:—
SALOON £3 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET 5 15 0
Available for any of the Company's steamships.
STEERAGE 0 15 0
HORSES 3 0 0
FARES TO ROCKHAMPTON.
SALOON £5 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET 8 15 0
STEERAGE 1 10 0
HORSES 4 0 0
FARES AND FREIGHT TO AND FROM MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY.
SALOON £4 0 0
DITTO RETURN TICKET 6 0 0
STEERAGE 1 10 0
HORSES 4 0 0
MEASUREMENT, 40s. per ton.
DEAD WEIGHT, 30s. ditto ditto.
WOOL, 15s. per bale.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
F. J. THOMAS, Agent.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, W. H. SMITH, commander, will, if sufficient inducement offers, call at the above port to land and receive passengers. Early application is requested to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, W. H. SMITH, commander, will be despatched with her usual punctuality. Passages at reduced rates.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
N.B.—Goods landed on Melbourne Wharf without transhipment.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—The TASMANIA, CLINCH, commander, from Grafton Wharf, at 12 noon SATURDAY, 26th instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY. Leave Circular Quay at 10.15, 2.15, 6. Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2 30. Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12 0, 5. Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

NORTH SHORE FERRY.—BLUE'S POINT TO WINDMILL-STREET.—The steamer HERALD having been placed in good order, will commence running on this ferry, and never leave it, on and after the 1st December. Passengers and vehicles may depend on finding the steamer plying constantly, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Fares as usual.
N.B.—All goods intended for the Herald must be distinctly addressed.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, DARKWATER CREEK.—Schooner TITANIA sails on SATURDAY. T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The s.s. THANE, 300 tons, will leave on SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock. Freight 20s. per ton. For passage apply BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The CARNATION, on SATURDAY EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, the schooner MARY AND ROSE, now fast loading, Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer on THURSDAY, 8th December.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, THIS MORNING at 8, and on TUESDAY, the 6th, and FRIDAY, the 9th December, at same hour, returning from Gosford on same days at 2 p.m. Phœnix Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper barque WILLIAM BUCHANAN, positively CLEARS at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature at once. Has room only for gunpowder, acid, or matches.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf. Apply to the Master, on board.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The clipper barque LION, W. BENNETT, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and NAPIER.—The clipper brig DART, G. CARPHIN, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. NEARING, commander, is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF.—The regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, CLULOW, master, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR WANGANUI.—The fine schooner SCOTIA, C. W. BARTLETT, master, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, Captain LINKLATER, is now ready to receive cargo, and will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to the captain on board, Towns' Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MAURITIUS.—The A1 clipper brig FAIRY ROCK, having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR CALCUTTA, direct.—The A1 ship SIR ROBERT SALE, 741 tons register,—LANSDOWN, commander.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The fast-sailing barque ATREVIDA, will positively sail on or about 26th instant.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

PRIDE OF THE WEST, for SHANGHAI.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, 26th instant.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The Hamburg clipper barque SARAH AND MARIA, 500 tons burthen, L. GODE, commander, will CLEAR at the Customs on the 26th instant. Superior accommodation for a few cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board, at Market Wharf; or to JOHN F. LINCKER, 76, New Pitt-st.

FIRST VESSEL for SHANGHAI.—The A1 clipper ship WESTBURN, 1200 tons, D. GILLAN, commander, now under charter for the above port; has superior accommodation for a few first and second class passengers.
For particulars apply to WALLACH, BROTHERS, 153, Lower George-street, and 10, New Pitt-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Wool and light Freight only, having nearly the whole of her dead weight on board.—The magnificent new Thames built iron clipper ship ROYAL EDWARD, 1508 tons register, A1 22 years. JOHN SHAW, commander, receiving dead weight alongside, and wool at Marsden's Stores. Has the best accommodation for a few passengers.
Apply to SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—For LONDON direct.—The beautiful yacht-built clipper ship YOUNG ENGLAND, 1017 tons register, ALEXANDER CLARK, Esq., commander (late of steamship Hero).
This is one of the fastest of the Black Ball fleet, and has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers. Loading at Circular Quay; receiving wool at Talbot's store.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.
To be followed by the magnificent clipper ship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known favourite Aberdeen clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, A1 at Lloyd's, 654 tons register, A. DONALD, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will have immediate dispatch. Carries only first-class passengers, for whom she has very comfortable accommodation.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, will sail for the above port 12th January, 1865. For freight or passage, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR LONDON.
To sail from Melbourne, 10th December.
The celebrated clipper ship WHITE STAR, 2340 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, JOHN KERR, commander.
The WHITE STAR is one of the largest and fastest ships afloat, and presents a most favourable opportunity to passengers for securing a rapid and comfortable passage to England.
Having been built and fitted up specially for the passenger trade between Liverpool and this port, her accommodations are of the most superior description. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, William-street, Melbourne; or Pitt-street, Sydney.

SHIP WILLIAM COLE, from LONDON.—Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned, without delay, to sign the average agreement.
SAUNDERS and Co., Lyons-buildings.

CHARTERS FOR SHIPS.—THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange, can offer CHARTERS to China and other Eastern ports. Vessels to load in Sydney and coal put on board at the rate of 100 tons per day, guaranteed.

CHARTERS FOR SHANGHAI and HONGKONG.—Bulli Coal Company's Office, Exchange.
J. SHOOBERT.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the ship LADY YOUNG, 700 tons burthen, W. MORRISON, Master, now in Newcastle.
For particulars apply DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom-house-buildings.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 barque STATESMAN, 295 tons register. COYSH, master.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.
DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior.
New Pitt-street Sydney.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—NOTICE.—OPENING TRIP, SATURDAY, November 26th. Yachts to assemble in Farm Cove, at 10.30 a.m., to sail thence in company under the orders of the Commodore, who will hoist his flag on board the yacht Eva. By order G. H. HOWELL, honorary secretary.

W. WILLINGTON, per Vernon, and Royal Edward, to Pickford's. Small parcels 1s. Prince-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF WILLIAM RAMSAY, from Beith, Ayrshire, will send his address to Messrs. M'CLOUD, VALENTINE, and CO., Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, he will hear of something to his advantage.

IF Mr. GEORGE BEIRIGER, a native of Kirn, near Coblentz, Kingdom of Prussia, lately known to be at Wattle Flat, Turon Diggings, will communicate with Mr. MICHAEL SHALVEY, Globe Hotel, corner of Market and Castlereagh streets, he will receive news greatly to his advantage from Germany.

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLLS, Builder, who left London in the ship Whinfell, in November, 1862, send your ADDRESS to J. NICHOLLS, Post Office, Camberwell, New South Wales.

BALMAIN REGATTA, 1864.—Entrances for the various Races will be received at the School of Arts, Balmain, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, from 7.30 till 10 p.m.
FRANCIS SPENCE, Honorary Secretary.

RANDWICK NEW YEAR'S DAY RACES.—Owners of racehorses are informed that a day's Races will come off on MONDAY, the 2nd of January, 1865, over the Randwick Course, under the management of Tattersall's Club.
W. G. HENFREY, Chairman.

CRICKET.—GLEBE V. DENISON C. C.—The following players of the Glebe Club are requested to meet on their practice ground TO-MORROW, Saturday, November 26th, at half-past one sharp, Messrs. S. and J. Green, Graham, Dummitt, Foster, Sheridan, A. and E. Dibley, Croft, Langford, and Scrutton. Emergencies: Spofforth and Harris.
J. P. FOSTER, Hon. Secretary.

CRICKET.—The following members of the Warwick Club, chosen to play against the Nationals, will meet in the Outer Domain on SATURDAY, 26th instant, half-past one:—J. Clark, J. Oatley, J. Kellick, G. Yeomans, Robinson, S. Dent, J. Tait, R. Sheridan, W. Clark, J. Garvan, J. Kettle, F. Banbury.
W. CLARK, hon. sec.

CRICKET.—New South Wales versus The World.—It has been proposed to play a Return Match on Saint Andrew's Day (the 30th instant). Those who are desirous to play will oblige by sending their names to the undersigned (by request). PETER C. CURTIS, Lawrence's Depot.

CRICKET.—Non-players of the Albert Club.—A Match has been arranged for SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Those who desire to take part will please attend on the New Ground, at half-past one, when sides will be made up. PETER C. CURTIS, hon. secretary Albert C. C.

SMALL BORE RIFLE CLUB.—Monthly PRACTICE and Competition for the Leigh Medal, on SATURDAY next, at 700, 800, and 900 yards. Shooting will commence at 2.30 p.m.
THOMAS RICHARDS, honorary secretary.

BAND of the ROYAL FORESTERS will MEET for practice at 7 o'clock, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Foresters' Hall, South Head Road.
W. A. THOMPSON.

YOUNG MEN'S IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, York-street.—PICNIC to Middle Harbour on ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 30th November. Double tickets, 12s. 6d.; single, 7s. 6d.; ticket for trip only, 2s. 6d., to be had at the Depot; Miss Bond, George-street; Caldwell, Pitt-street; Bovis, King-street, &c. BEN. JAMES, jun., hon. sec. No tickets will be issued after Saturday, 26th instant.

FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION, 108, Pitt-street.—A MEETING of the Parliamentary and Elections Committee will be held here at 3 o'clock THIS DAY, to discuss important business. A full meeting is requested, and at the hour named.
FREDERICK A. BELL, Secretary.
25th November, 1864.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—The Returning-officer will make the Official Declaration of the Poll at the Hustings, Wynyard-square, TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock.
E. FLOOD, Returning-officer for West Sydney.

MR. THOMAS WARE SMART'S GLEBE COMMITTEE will MEET on THIS and following Evenings, at the Central Committee Rooms, Lady of the Lake, Bay-street, Glebe, at 8 p.m.
THOMAS S. HARWOOD, Secretary.

T. W. SMART, Esq., for GLEBE and BALMAIN.—The Committee will meet at Mr. Alton's, Unity Hall, Balmain, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 p.m.
R. RONALD, CHARLES MOSSMAN, } Joint hon. secs.

NEWTOWN ELECTORATE.—BROWN for NEWTOWN.—Mr. BROWN will meet and address the Electors at Rowland Hill's, Enmore Hotel, Enmore, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7.30.

BROWN for NEWTOWN.—Mr. BROWN'S Chippendale and Golden Grove Committee meet every evening, at Williamson's, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany Road, at 8 o'clock. JAMES CLARK, secretary.

ST. LEONARDS' ELECTION.—Mr. SAYERS will address the Electors throughout the Electorate at an early day.

ST. LEONARDS ELECTORATE.—Mr. SAYERS will address the electors at Dind's Hotel, Milson's Point, North Shore, on SATURDAY EVENING, November 26, at 8 p.m.
W. J. SUGDEN, Secretary.

ST. LEONARDS ELECTORATE.—Mr. SAYERS will address the electors on MONDAY next, November 28th, at 8 p.m., at Drury's Hotel, Kissing Point.
W. J. SUGDEN, secretary.

ST. LEONARDS ELECTORATE.—Mr. SAYERS will address the electors at Brown's, Steyne Hotel, Manly Beach, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 29, at 8 o'clock.
W. J. SUGDEN, secretary.

TUNKS, FOR ST. LEONARDS.—Mr. TUNKS will meet the Electors at M'Mahon's and Waterhouse's, Lane Cove, on the EVENING of SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 8 precisely.

THE NARELLAN ELECTORATE.—Mr. HURLEY will meet and address the Electors:—
At Woods' Hotel, Appin, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 7 p.m.
At Hill's Hotel, Narellan, on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 7 p.m.
At Tabor's Hotel, Menangle, on SATURDAY, 3rd December, at 7 p.m.
At D'Arcy's Hotel, Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, at 7 p.m.
At Doyle's Hotel, Campbelltown, on MONDAY, 12th December, at 7 p.m.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.—Mr. CALDWELL'S COMMITTEE are requested to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 278, Pitt-street, at half-past 7 o'clock.
J. S. M'COY, JOHN T. DANNE. } Joint Secretaries.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS against Mr. CALDWELL'S Committee, are requested to be sent in This Day, to the Committee Rooms, Cohen's, Glasgow Hotel, Pitt-street, addressed to
J. S. M'COY, JOHN T. DANNE. } Joint Secretaries.

ALL CLAIMS against the Hon. JAMES MARTIN'S committee are requested to be sent in, under cover, immediately for liquidation. Shalvey's, Globe Tavern.
BERNARD GAFFNEY, JOHN HUGHES, } Honorary Secretaries.

EAST SYDNEY.—The Committee and supporters of ROBERT M. ISAACS, Esq., will please meet him at Hourigan's Sir John Young Hotel, William-street THIS (Friday) EVENING, 25th November, at half-past seven.
JAMES CARROLL, JOSIAH MASON, } Hon. Secretaries.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the Committee of Mr. D. C. DALGLEISH are requested to be sent in immediately to the Secretary, at the Central Committee Rooms, Criterion Hotel, King and York streets.
(Signed) MARTIN GARDINER, Secretary.

EAGAR for WEST SYDNEY.—All ACCOUNTS against Mr. Eagar's Committee must be delivered THIS MORNING, by 10 o'clock, to Mr. JOHN DAVIS, at the Committee Rooms.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS against the Committee for conducting the Election of Mr. S. A. JOSEPH must be sent to the Committee Rooms, Kangaroo Inn, George and Bathurst streets, addressed to the undersigned, by 12 o'clock, THIS DAY.
GEORGE A. HEWETT, secretary.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT of PADDINGTON.—All ACCOUNTS against the Returning-officer to be left at the Caxton Printing Office, Pitt-street.
HENRY B. MORGAN.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—I beg to intimate to you that prompted by the large interest myself and family hold in your company, I am a candidate for the vacancy in your directory, to be filled on the 8th December next, on which occasion I respectfully solicit your votes, either by proxy or otherwise.
I remain, yours obediently,
SAMUEL LYONS.
227, George-street, 22nd November.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.. Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS.
Stage Manager...... Mr. HARRY JACKSON.
THIS EVENING (Friday).
INGOMAR,
In which
Mr. J. H. ALLEN
will appear.
Supported by the Star Company.

Mr. HARRY JACKSON will give a new local version of the Stump Oration, "AM I RIGHT; OR, ANY ODER MAN" (noticing the elections, electors, candidates, &c.).

After which, an institution, inaugurated by Madame Vestris, at the Olympic Theatre, London, and known as THE LADIES' CLUB, will be re-organised. The chair will be taken at half-past 9 p.m., by
Miss ANNIE LOCKHART.
Ladies and gentlemen unconnected with this Club will, on this occasion, be admitted to its discussion.
Flood Relief Fund Lottery Tickets admitted this, and Every Evening, up to the 23rd December.
NOTICE.
Every person on payment of FIVE SHILLINGS THIS EVENING, will receive an admission to the DRESS CIRCLE or Stalls, or TWO TO THE PIT,
And be presented free with a ticket in the FLOOD RELIEF FUND BAZAAR LOTTERY CHRISTMAS BOXES,
To be distributed at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on CHRISTMAS EVE.
Under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen.
PLAN OF DRAWING.
Corresponding Numbers to those on the Tickets disposed of will be placed in a Bag or Wheel—a child will be selected from the audience, and the first number drawn will receive the first prize, and so on till the one hundred and one prizes are drawn.

		Value
1	Prize, a Nugget of Gold	£100
2	Ditto ditto	20
3	Ditto ditto	10
4	A handsome Gold Watch	Five pounds
5	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
6	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
7	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
8	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
9	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
10	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
11	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
12	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
13	A handsome Silver Tea Service	Five pounds
14	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
15	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
16	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
17	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
18	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
19	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
20	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
21	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
22	Ditto ditto	Five pounds
23	Silver Watch	Three pounds
24	Ditto ditto	Three pounds
25	Ditto ditto	Three pounds
26	Ditto ditto	Three pounds
27	Ditto ditto	Three pounds
28	Silver Candelabra	Two pounds
29	Ditto ditto	Two pounds
30	Ditto ditto	Two pounds
31	Ditto ditto	Two pounds
32	Ditto ditto	Two pounds
33	Handsome Cruet Stand	One pound ten shillings
34	Ditto ditto	One pound ten shillings
35	Ditto ditto	One pound ten shillings
36	Ditto ditto	One pound ten shillings
37	Ditto ditto	One pound ten shillings
38	Ditto ditto	One pound ten shillings
39	Ditto ditto	One pound ten shillings
40	Ditto ditto	One pound ten shillings
41 to 55	Gold Pencil Cases	One pound each
56 to 65	Silver Cake Baskets	One pound each
66 to 75	Ladies' Work Bags	One pound each
76 to 85	Ladies' Work Cases	One pound each
86 to 90	Ladies' Scent Cases	One pound each
91 to 100	Photographic Albums	Ten shillings each
101	A Nugget	FIVE POUNDS.

*** JAMES SIMMONDS guarantees a profit to the Relief Fund of not less than FIFTY POUNDS, and will give the amount named to the winners of the Nuggets, should they wish to sell them, viz.:—
1st Prize .... One hundred pounds
2nd ditto .... Twenty pounds
3rd ditto .... Ten pounds
101 ditto .... Five pounds

Tickets may be obtained at the Box Office, and at the Pay Places of the Theatre.
Messrs. Elvy and Co., music-sellers; Anderson, music-seller; Moss, music-seller; Reading and Wellbank, booksellers; Lawrence, Cricketing Depot; and at Mr. HEAD'S, King-street, where the Watches, Tea-services, &c., may be seen.

NOTICE—TO COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.
Parties need not be present at the drawing on Christmas Eve, and the winning numbers will be advertised in the HERALD and EMPIRE for one week after the drawing.
Letters enclosing money, or postage stamps, addressed to JAMES SIMMONDS, Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED, 100 GIRLS for the Grand Christmas Pantomime, now in preparation. Apply to Mr. H. JACKSON, Stage Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
MR. G. H. ROGERS
begs to announce his
BENEFIT
on
MONDAY, the 28th instant.
Comedy of
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Interlude, and
SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.
For further particulars see future advertisements.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—
Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. SIMMONS.
Stage manager, Mr. LACHLAN M'GOWAN.
Unabated success of
MISS KATE WARD;
and
Mr. J. H. VINSON,
By particular desire, THIS EVENING, Friday.
DON CÆSER DE BAZAN,
THE OLD GUARD,
and
UP IN THE WORLD.

WANTED—One Hundred GIRLS for the Grand Christmas Pantomime, now in preparation. Apply to Mr. LACHLAN M'GOWAN, stage manager.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Monday next, November 28th, Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. L. M'Gowan. LEAH.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Monday next, November 28th. LEAH, Leah, Leah; and Fra Diavolo.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Monday, November 28th, LEAH, the Forsaken; and burlesque of Fra Diavolo.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Third Week.
THIS EVENING, November 25th, and following Evenings.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE!
Crowded houses nightly assemble to witness the grand and beautiful
PAN-TECNA-THECA
of travels in
Europe and America,
representing the finest scenery in the world.
The Great Voyage
to Europe,
with all the wonderful mechanical effects.
THE RISING OF THE MOON,
the most natural effect ever produced.
THE STORM AT SEA,
accompanied with thunder and lightning, hail and rain, stands alone unrivalled.
The marvel of the age,
150 DIORAMIC VIEWS,
unrolled each evening, showing the most gorgeous and beautiful scenery throughout the world.
The Magic or Enchanted
ADVERTISING TABLE
every evening.
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.
J. W. Hunter, Musical Director.
Admission:—Reserved seats, 3s.; Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
CRESSY and AYERS, Proprietors.
Carriages may be ordered at 10.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
An AFTERNOON EXHIBITION of the PAN-TECNA-THECA
On SATURDAY next, November 26,
For the accommodation of schools.
To commence at 2½.

TRINITY MUSICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTE.—A Musical and Literary ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the members of the above institute THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Schoolroom, Lower Fort-street. Tickets may be obtained from the members. J. DALGARNO, hon. secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first CONCERT of the season will be given in the Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 29th instant.
JOHN W. WEEKES, hon. sec.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY WILLIAM JOHNSON.—In compliance with a Requisition of Creditors who have proved their Debts in the above estate, I, the undersigned Official Assignee of said estate, do hereby convene a General MEETING of the Creditors thereof concerning the Management, Collection, and Sale of the said Estate, and particularly as to whether any proceedings should be taken for the purpose of claiming certain shares in the Fitzroy Iron Company, which are represented to be outstanding assets of the said estate, such meeting to be holden at the Insolvent Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, with the approval of his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, under rule 12 of Insolvency, 21st January, 1862.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION
universally acknowledged to be the most interesting and faithful collection of
LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATIONS
of the leading characters of the age ever exhibited.
The "OLD MAN,"
Ben Hall's associate, taken from life,
Has just been added.
THE AUSTRALIAN DWARF;
21 years of age, and 31 inches high, to be seen ALIVE, for ONE WEEK ONLY.
No extra charge.
Admission, 1s.; children, half-price. Open from 10 till 10.

CHARACTER from handwriting or portrait. Send with 18 penny stamps. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-st.

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, 1s. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street, between King and Hunter streets.

FUTURITY REVEALED.—Enclose date of birth, sex, and 13 stamps, to ASTROLOGY, General Post Office.

PHRENOLOGY.—Professor HUME may be consulted daily at 44, Park-street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COOK WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—Trusting the improvements made during my tenure of office has met with your approbation, I beg most respectfully to inform you I am again a candidate for re-election.
ALEXANDER STEEL.

MACQUARIE WARD ELECTION.—Mr. GEORGE B. KELLY is a candidate.

GIPP'S WARD.—Vote for ALEXANDER SMAIL, the first candidate.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION in the following estates, showing dividends as under, lie for inspection at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the 8th December next, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.
CALEB KERSEY, 2s. 7¼d. in the £
JAMES CURTIS, 2s. 11¼d. in the £ and 20s. preferent
THOMAS BROWN, 1s. 0¼d. in the £, and 20s. preferent.
ROBERT YOUNG, 3s. 2¼d. in the £.
J. S. NORRIE, 11¼d. in the £, and 20s. preferent.
ISAAC and PARR, 11d. in the £

NOTICE is hereby given, that by Indenture of Assignment, of even date, herewith made between WILLIAM SMITH, of Tenterfield, in the colony of New South Wales, carrying on business there as a storekeeper, of the first part; JOHN BOTTRELL ADNAM, of Sydney, in the said colony, and EBENEZER VICKERY, of the same place, merchants, trustees for the purposes thereinafter mentioned, of the second part; and the several persons and bodies corporate, creditors of the said William Smith, whose names are mentioned in the first schedule thereunder written, of the third part: All and singular the estate, property, and effects whatsoever and wheresoever of the said William Smith, have been assigned unto the said trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said William Smith, And that the said deed, duly executed and attested as by law required, is now lying at the Office of JOHN DAWSON, solicitor, No. 136, Pitt-street, Sydney aforesaid, for inspection and execution.
Dated at Sydney this 16th day of November, 1864
WILLIAM SMITH
JOHN BOTTRELL ADNAM
E. VICKERY.
Witness to the signatures of William Smith, John Bottrell Adnam, and Ebenezer Vickery.
SAUL SAMUEL, J.P.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the Widow and next of kin (if any) and all persons having, or pretending to have any interest in the personal estate and effects of THOMAS SMERDON POPE, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, stationer, deceased,
GREETING:
WHEREAS it is represented to us, in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that the said THOMAS SMERDON POPE departed this life on or about the nineteenth day of November instant, intestate, having at the time of his death goods and credits in the said colony, We hereby cite you to appear personally, or by your respective Proctors, before our said Court, at the Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the ninth day of December next, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the goods and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to FRANCIS MACNAB, of Sydney aforesaid, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this twenty-third day of November, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
EYRE G. ELLIS, Proctor for the said Francis Macnab, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF CADDY AND EVERITT.—Parties interested in the above estate will get their first DIVIDEND by calling at the office of the undersigned. ROBERT GRAY, Wynyard-street.

LOST, near Elizabeth-street or South Head Road, a PASSBOOK. Please leave it at Scottish Bank; or a reward will be given on returning it to W. EVELEIGH, Crown-street, Surry Hills, near Exchange Hotel.

FOUND, a PROMISSORY NOTE. 375, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

ALL EXPORTS purchased or sold, 1 per cent. brokerage. FRED. EBSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

CARTES DE VISITE—two 5s., four 7s. 6d., six 10s. J. GOW, 410, George-street, next City Bank.

CARTES DE VISITE, two 5s, four 7s 6d, six 10s, twelve 18s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st., Sydney.

DALTON'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—REDUCTION OF PRICES.—On and after this date, November 21st, Mr. Dalton's prices for cartes-de-visite will be one-half of his former charges, viz.—2s. 6d. instead of 5s per carte, after the first copy.
Country orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

MR. H. MARSH'S Pianoforte School, No. 1, Lyons-ter. Examination Class, Saturday morning, 11 a.m.

NOTICE.—A. B. ARMSTRONG, Shipchandler, REMOVED from No. 9 to foot of Market-street, near Pyrmont Bridge and Market Wharf.

REMOVAL.—CHARLES BACON, Wholesale Grocer, has removed to 81, York-street, opposite Post Office.

SYDNEY PORTRAIT ROOMS, 267, Pitt-street. Cartes de Visite, 2 for 5s., additional copies 1s. 6d.

THE ROYAL HOTEL COMPANY, George-street. W. J. WILSHIRE, Manager.

THE KEMBLA DINING and SUPPER ROOMS, 210, Pitt-street, open from 6 to 12 p.m. A first-class bill of fare daily. Soup, meat, and pastry, 1s. N. B.—Beds vacant for weekly boarders. J. HOLLAND, proprietor.

ASPHALTE.—Required, a Floor of the above laid. W. EVANS, Market-street.

A BOY wanted. Apply at 624, Wilshire's-buildings.

A SHOP wanted for a grocery business; rent not to exceed 25s. per week. Address R. S., HERALD Office.

A STEADY MAN wants Employment; understands horses, knows the town, reference good. 54, Marys-st.

APARTMENTS Wanted, parlour and bedroom, with attendance for gentleman and wife, where no boarders are kept—vicinity of Darlinghurst preferred. A. K. B., HERALD Office.

BOY WANTED. HARDY, BROTHERS, jewellers, 5, Hunter-street.

CURRIERS Wanted. Apply by letter or personally, to F. E. RUSSELL and CO., American Tannery, North Yass.

COTTAGE WANTED, furnished or unfurnished, with garden preferred. HICHENS GEDYE, auctioneer, 448, George-street.

EXPRESS WAGGON Wanted, second-hand, for single horse; or a light, roomy SPRING-CART, and harness, in good order. Address, stating price, &c., Mr. F. K. OLLIVER, 519, George-street.

GENERAL SERVANT Wanted. Apply between 9 and 12 This Morning, to Mrs. GRACIE, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock.

HOTEL in Sydney WANTED, incoming not exceeding £100. HICHENS GEDYE, auctioneer, 448, George-street.

HORSE and CHAISE WANTED, cheap, for cash. HICHENS GEDYE, 448, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

STONEMASON.—Wanted, to put in Foundations, &c., 94, Buckingham-street, Cleveland Paddock.

TEAMS Wanted for Burrowa and Lambing Flat. MAGNUS J. PEDEN, Pitt-street North.

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, a good BEAMSMAN. Apply as above.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a first-class HAND. GEORGE MURRAY, 654, George-street South.

TO IRONMONGERS.—Give your Assistants a Holiday on the 30th, being St. Andrew's Day.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a steady, competent ASSISTANT. Address, stating age, salary required, and reference, SAUDADES, HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—A thorough MAN of business, and a good Silk Hand, wanted at Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street. WALTER LONG.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted an experienced CUTTER, for a first-class tailoring business in Sydney. Apply by letter addressed CUTTER, HERALD Office.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted for the country, a young MAN who thoroughly understands the business. Apply by letter, with testimonials, Box 141, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, to SELL a Sewing Machine, cheap. Apply No. 9, Botany Road.

WANTED, a BRICKMAKER, to make fire bricks. E. FOWLER, Camperdown Pottery.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENT as DRAPER; country preferred. WORK, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BOOKBINDER, also an Apprentice, at J. CONYBEER'S, 13, Park-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a BOY for the country, who can ride. Apply H. VAUGHAN, 141, King-street East.

WANTED, a Young MAN, with small capital to join advertiser. Address D. B. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a horse and dray. Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. ROBBERDS, North Shore. Windmill-st. Ferry.

WANTED, an IMPROVER to the Saddlery business, for Queensland. W. H. SIMPSON, 385, George-st.

WANTED, for Monday, an active lad, about 17, accustomed to a shop. SENIOR, chemist.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAN, willing to be generally useful. CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King st.

WANTED, a good Staircase HAND. Apply H. TOOSE, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, to rent a COTTAGE of 3 or 4 rooms. Apply, by letter, to J. S., 75, South Head Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Lady's MAID, or Needlewoman. The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, good light Cossack MEN. SWYNY and SONS, Sydney Boot Factory, 70, William-street.

WANTED, MEN to make elastic side boots; good workmen. SWYNY and SONS, 70, William-st.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Apply at 98, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Curriers' Arms, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a BILLIARD MARKER. Apply to R. COHEN, Maitland Hotel, York and Market sts.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16. 314, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a LAD, for a Butcher's Shop. Apply corner of Crown and Woolloomooloo streets.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as General SERVANT, at the Turon Inn, George-st. South.

WANTED, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, in the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst. Apply 84, William-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, one that can wash. Apply at 75, Crown-street.

WANTED, an active LAD at the Co-operative Grocery Store, 96, Market-street.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, about 14. Mrs. SHEPHERD, Darling Nursery.

WANTED, an active young MAN; one used to a coffee room. Apply 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two Female General House SERVANTS, good wages. Corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, for an intelligent Youth, a SITUATION in an office or store. Apply W. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a tidy, useful little GIRL. Mrs. WOODROW, 4, Charlotte-place, Church-hill (side door).

WANTED, a very small Terrier DOG. GIBSON, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

WANTED, a good Farming MAN. MARTYN'S Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two pairs SAWYERS for the country. Apply to O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a Single MAN to cut chaff, and make himself useful in hay and corn store. 181, William-st.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH and HELPER. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BULL, wheelwright.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant). Mrs. M. A. VENNARD, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply, after 10 a.m., D. BURROWS and CO., dentist, 15, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, 14 years old, to nurse a child and make herself useful. Cleveland Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to SELL a strong Harness MARE, £6 10s., 4 years old; saddle Pony, £4. Fruit Shop, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a YACHT, safe and roomy, with cabin, about 10 tons; state description and lowest cash price. Address FELIX, HERALD Office.

WANTED, permanently, furnished PARLOUR and BEDROOM, with use of kitchen. Rent 15s. per week. QUEEN, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Rent a BILLIARD-ROOM, or the Management of a Luncheon-Room, by an experienced Party. B. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. Apply to Mrs. ALFRED ROBERTS, 121, Castlereagh-street, before 12 a.m.

WANTED, for a small family, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. WOODS, Crescent-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, for the country, a respectable young Woman, as Cook and Laundress. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two good Bridge CARPENTERS for Penrith. Apply at 94, Elizabeth-st., from 10 to 11 this morning.

WANTED, General SERVANT; must be able to milk a cow. Mrs. PERRY, Stanmore Road, Newtown.

WANTED, a HORSE, true in saddle and harness, between 15 and 16 hands. W. BROWN, farrier, top William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as GROOM, and to be useful, by a respectable young Man. Apply M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good second-hand BILLIARD TABLE, complete, &c. Apply at P. L. GREIG'S, Railway Hotel.

WANTED, first-class COATMAKERS; constant employment to good workmen. W. SHEARSBY, 295, George-street.

WANTED, a young Man, to make himself useful; one who can read and write, and no objection to deliver the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Agent, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, a LAD to proceed to the interior to tend goats; wages £10 per year; ample rations. Apply at ARMSTRONG'S, 268, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, This Day.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, for the country; references required. Application to be made to Mrs. POPPLEWELL, confectioner, Glebe Road, from 9 to 12 a.m.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION as Groom and Gardener, or Groom and Coachman; can milk well; good references from last employer. R. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good REPORTER for the NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE; one capable of sub-editing preferred; applicant, who must be of a good moral character, must be also well recommended, and of undoubted sobriety. None other need apply. Address, stating salary required, &c., to H. M'DICKEN, CHRONICLE Office, Newcastle.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.—I, ANDREW LOUIS M'DOUGALL, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Central Cumberland, do hereby give NOTICE that a Public MEETING of the Electors for the above-named district will be held at the Police Office, Liverpool, at 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 24th day of November next, for the nomination and election of two members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the said electoral district.

In the event of said election being contested and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November next, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and closing at 4 o'clock, p.m., at the following polling-places:—

Parramatta.—At the Police Office, Parramatta.
Liverpool.—At the Police Office, Liverpool.
Baulkham Hills.—At Schofield's Inn, Cross Roads.
Cabramatta.—At Rowley's Inn, Cabramatta.
Smithfield.—At Brown's Inn, Smithfield.
Irish Town.—At Jones' Inn, Irish Town.
Pennant Hills.—At Mr. Bellamy's House, Pennant Hills.
Prospect.—At Fox under the Hill, Prospect.
Field of Mars.—At Bevan's House, Field of Mars.
Sydney.—At the Central Police Office, Sydney.
Dural.—At the School House, Dural.
Windsor Road.—At Schofield's Old Inn, Windsor Road.
Haslem's Creek.—At Wilbow's Inn, Sydney Road.

A. L. M'DOUGALL, Returning Officer.

Baulkham Hills, November 19th, 1864.

Electoral Lists for Central Cumberland can be obtained from Mr. MASON, printer, Parramatta, price 1s. 6d.

I, EDWARD PALMER, the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of NARELLAN, having received a Writ under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Governor, authorising the election of a member for the above electorate, do hereby, in conformity thereof, call a meeting of the electors, to be holden at CAMPBELLTOWN COURT-HOUSE, on the 15th day of December next, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to be elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; and should more than one person be then nominated, a poll will be taken on the 17th December next at the following places:—

The COURT-HOUSE, CAMPBELLTOWN.
Mr. Hill's Inn, NARELLAN.
The Bourke Hotel, APPIN.
Mr. Neill's, the POST-OFFICE, GRUNDALE.

E. PALMER.

November 21st, 1864.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.—Whereas a Writ dated the eleventh day of November, under the Great Seal of the Colony of New South Wales, for the election of one member for the Electoral District of Wellington, to serve in the Legislative Assembly, has been received by me, notice is hereby given that a public MEETING of the Electors of Wellington will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at Mr. JOHN MYLECHARANE'S Inn, in the town of Wellington, known as the Royal Oak Hotel, at noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the above, and, in the event of a poll being demanded, the polling will take place at the before-mentioned Royal Oak Hotel, in the town of Wellington; also at Molong, Stoney Creek, Burrendong, Tambaroora, and Upper Pyramul, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of December next, commencing at nine o'clock a.m., and closing at four o'clock p.m.

JAMES DREW, Returning-officer.

Wellington, New South Wales, November 14th.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST CAMDEN.—GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am again a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, and will take the earliest opportunity of meeting you at places to be named hereafter.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MORRICE.

Berrima, November 14th.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE HUNTER.—GENTLEMEN,—As the time will soon arrive when you will be called upon to elect to the Legislative Assembly your future representative, I beg, in answer to inquiries privately made to me on the subject, thus to state that I intend again to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, and hope to receive a renewal of the confidence which you have hitherto reposed in me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
J. F. BURNS.

West Maitland, 21st November.

GENERAL ELECTION.—Electoral District of the NEPEAN.—I, JOHN KING LETHBRIDGE, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Nepean, do hereby give notice that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above-named electoral district will be held at Penrith, at noon, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December next, for the nomination and election of one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the said electoral district. In the event of this election being contested and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on SATURDAY, the 10th of December, at the following places, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and closing at 4 p.m.:—

Penrith, Castlereagh, St. Mary's, Luddenham, Emu Plains—Mr. Thomas Pike's Inn, at Eastern Creek, and at Rope's Creek.

JOHN KING LETHBRIDGE, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Nepean.

Penrith, November 14.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY.—I, CHARLES SIDEY, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Hartley, do hereby give notice that a Public MEETING of the ELECTORS of that District will be held at the Court House, Hartley, at noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of December next, for the nomination and election of one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the said electorate; and that, in the event of the Election being contested, the poll will be taken at the undermentioned places, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December next, commencing at 9 a.m. and closing at 4 p.m.:—

Hartley, Rylstone, Sodwalls, the Village Reserve at Bullock Flat, Fish River Creek, Kean's Swamp, and Thompson's Inn, Blackman's Flat, on the Mudgee Road.

CHARLES SIDEY,
Returning Officer, Electoral District of Hartley.

November, 1864.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TUMUT.—GENTLEMEN,—When the present Government came into power in October last year, they found the Exchequer bankrupt. The late Treasurer had publicly admitted a probable deficit at the end of the year of nearly half a million. On entering upon Office therefore, it became our duty at once to grapple with the financial embarrassment caused by our predecessors, and we applied ourselves without delay to the task. After persevering for months, we at last carried through the Assembly a Bill to amend the tariff and procured the assent of that body to resolutions which, if acted upon, would have made the public income equal to the public expenditure. Actuated by what I conceive to have been an unfounded dread of injury to the commerce of the country, the Legislative Council thought fit to refuse to co-operate with the Assembly. We were then compelled to choose one of two courses. Either to submit at once another tariff, or postpone the question of finance to a future session. We chose the latter course, partly because we did not feel called upon to spend four months more in degrading altercations with men whose sole object was to obstruct the public business, and partly because we thought that time and reflection, if not necessity, would compel all parties to co-operate early in the following session for the rearrangement of our finances. However great might be the desire of the Ministers whom we displaced to get back to power, we thought that they would have postponed the attempt until all measures necessary for the preservation of the public credit had been passed. The result has proved that we gave those gentlemen credit for greater patriotism than they possess. Their own private interests have been more powerful than their public virtue, and they have brought about a crisis wholly regardless of the public welfare. They have refused to permit the passing of measures of extreme urgency in which no party questions were involved, or to provide for the necessary payments, without which the Government cannot be carried on. These improper and unconstitutional courses they have been enabled to take with the assistance of eight representatives who last session emphatically condemned them, and joined in their expulsion from office. Under these circumstances, in a House so constituted, no reasonable man could expect that the public business could be carried on. We have, therefore, with his Excellency's sanction, appealed from the judgment of the Assembly to the judgment of the country, and I am now before you for re-election. If I consulted my own private interests I should decline any further to prolong the contest. However gratifying or beneficial the possession of office may be to others, to me it is and must be a great pecuniary sacrifice. That sacrifice I shall, however, cheerfully make if I can be instrumental in calling into existence a House in some reasonable degree fit for the performance of its functions. The late Assembly was elected in a time of great excitement, and with a view to the passing of one Act only. In that way many men were returned of whom it may be said without offence that they were not well qualified for the discharge of legislative duties. During the last three years, change in the representation have taken place, but the House at its dissolution did not, in my opinion, represent the interests and the intelligence of the country. In the contest, which is now commencing, the most important question is, whether better, fitter, and abler men than those elected in 1860, shall be elected now. For myself, whatever may be the fate of the Ministry, I shall be glad if the present general election shall elevate the character of the Assembly, and establish a higher standard for those who aspire to become our public men. The country is possessed of resources fully adequate to all the requirements of a far larger population than ours, and there is amongst us sufficient intelligence to bring forth those resources, and apply them, if that intelligence can be enlisted in the public service. It is unnecessary for me to allude here, either to those things in which we think that we have succeeded, or to those in which our opponents have failed, or to point out why confidence should be reposed in us and withheld from them. Our merits and their misdeeds can be discussed when I shall have the opportunity of personally addressing you. The fate of the country is now in the hands of those who are most interested in its welfare, and I earnestly hope that the choice of the electors will, on this occasion, fall on men who, whatever may be their political views, will be able to command the respect if they do not win the gratitude of the public.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN.

Sydney, 16th November, 1864.

HAWKESBURY ELECTORATE.—Having this day received a writ, dated the 11th day of November, 1864, under the hand and seal of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, for the election of two members to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of the Hawkesbury,—notice is hereby given that a public MEETING of the electors of the above-named electoral district will be held at the Police-office, Windsor, at noon on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November instant, for the nomination of candidates.

In the event of the election being contested, and a poll demanded, polling will take place on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November instant, at the following places, commencing at 9 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m., namely—

Windsor—the Police-office.
Richmond—Young's Inn.
North Richmond—Griffiths's Inn, Enfield.
Pitt Town—Mawson's Inn.
Wilberforce—Cobcroft's Inn.
Wiseman's Ferry—Black's Inn.
St. Alban's—Delandre's Inn.

SYDNEY SCARVELL, Returning-Officer.

12th November, 1864.

HAWKESBURY ELECTION.—TO WILLIAM RICHMAN PIDDINGTON, ESQ.—We, the undersigned electors of the Hawkesbury, beg to request that you will allow yourself to be re-nominated for the representation of the Hawkesbury constituency in the ensuing Legislative Assembly, and in the event of your so doing, we pledge ourselves by our votes and influence to use our best endeavours to secure your return.

Wm. Bowman, J. P.
John Hoskisson
John M'Donald
John Dunston
James Pendergast
Alex. Anderson
George A. Plunkett
Lacey Sully
George Hewett
Roger Ryan
William Carroll
Thomas Ryan
William Ryan
John O'Doharty
Thomas Hennessy
Arthur Fonga
William Long
Henry Ezzy
James Bell
Thomas Butcher
J. B. Johnston, J. P.
B. Richards
J. Comrie, J. P.
James Ascough, J. P.
George M. Pitt, jun.
William Lamrock
Stephen Dunstan
Ralph Turnbull
Charles Martin
William Martin
George Alexander Cobcroft
Gabriel Bradley
William Brown
Alfred Bushell
David Bushell
George Bushell
Thomas Sherwood
William Hennessy
Samuel Senior
John Douglas
Joseph Douglas
Simeon Wilson
John Watson
James Canning
Robert Peck
John M'Mahon
John Rule
John Lamrock
Edward Kelley
James Turner
William Fletcher
James Smith
John Dunston
William Ayres
James Hawkins
Edward Divine
Timothy Wilson
George Sunderland
Richard Skuthorp
William Ezzey
Thomas Allen
Richard Ezzey
Paul Bushell
Joseph Bushell
Richard Bones
Gabriel Bradley
Francis M'Donald
Michael Gannon
John Rose
Thomas Rose
Edward Riley
John Hurst
Edward Wilson
Thomas Wilson
George Edwards
James Colreavy
Richard Mawson
John Wood
John Wood, jun.
James Rochester
James Rochester, jun.
David Gow
Richard Gow
John Gow
James Mosten
Joseph Hawkins
William Jasper
John Daley
William Irwin
James Roberts
Andrew Mahon
Edward Williams
George Henderson
Abraham Bather
Robert Bather
William M'Dermott
Thomas Anderson
Charles Day
George Williams
James Roberts
Thomas John
William John Ezzey
William John
Michael Tierney
George Creek
Edward Myers
Thomas John, jun.
Michael M'Mahon
Cornelius M'Mahon
Edward Webb
Dennis M'Cabe
James Lake
Samuel Dean
William Butler
Thomas Bailey
Brooks Squire
John Shepherd
A. P. M'Manis
William Croucher
Philip B. Phillips
William Farlow
William Carver
Edward Lowrey
Benjamin Carver
Peter Hough
William Kippin
Thomas Thompson
William Scott
John Scott
Thomas Gavin
James Bather
Andrew Farrall
George Wood
William Timmins
Patrick Timmins
Edward Harper
Isaac Shields
John Shields
William Webber
Thomas Stanford
Daniel Mahony
James Overton
Thomas M'Mahon
John Mason
Charles Stanford
James Heywood
John Smith
Richard Owens
James Owens
William Owens
W. Shaughnessy

Robert Ridge
William Bridges
Thomas Lake
John Farlow
James Wheeler
Henry Phippe
James Watts
Henry Watts
George Watts
William Mills
John Smith
Joseph Smith
William Lake
William Sunderland
John Sunderland
Edward Brown
Alfred Brown
George Freeman
Richard Hayes
James Davis
John Wheeler
William Pearce
Enoch Pugh
Robert Waters
William Farlow, jun.
Robert Farlow
James Farlow
William Stinson
Albert Cornwall
George Douglass
Robert Douglass
William Douglass
George Douglass, jun.
Thomas Cooper
William Allen
Richard Watts
Samuel Thorley
Samuel Thorley, jun.
William Stevenson
Michael Waters
Thomas Griffiths
James Ramsey
Robert Hobbs
Joseph Hobbs
Robert Hobbs, jun.
Joseph Norris
Francis Norris
James Norris
Frederick Huxley
John Bather
William Berwich
Joseph Brett
William Baker
James Bonus
John Merrick
Edward Allen
Robert Howarth
James Helbert
James Bradley
John Ezzey
John Schofield, jun.
Peter Carroll
Robert Gee
James Hartley
James Hall
Edward Lang
Joseph M'Kenzie
James M'Kay
John Murray
William Madden
George M'Carthy
Charles M'Ewan
Richard Morrick
Thomas Marlow
Gifford North
John Pye
Daniel Neal
John Overton
George Turner
James Overton, jun.
Henry Robinson
Robert Ridge, jun.
James Staples
William Steinson, jun.
George Stanford
John Venus
Henry Venus
William Charles Dean
Edward Iznall
John Peck
William Dowdey
William Smith
John Smith
John Harpe
John Hough
George Hough
John Hough, jun.
Peter Hough
John Pearson
William Bayley
James Sullivan
David Brown
William Bather
James Colreavy
Patrick Colreavy
Charles Bather
John Forrester
William Norris
Henry Abbott
George Bather
James Upton
James Huxley, jun.
William Lake
William Granger
Hector James
W. Thompson
John Curtis
Joseph Munday
John Munday
Richard Mawson
Robert Hobbs, jun.
James Willbow
James Hartley
Thomas Phillips
Robert Wade
Thomas Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Daniel Higgins
George Islanb
Edwin Hudley
Samuel Hudley
Wilson Hughey
James Samuelson
Patrick Toomey
James Ryan
John Higgins
William Killduff
John Killduff
P. M'Guire
James Hayman
William Townsend
William Daley
Robert Taylor
D. Cusseen
W. Rochester
R. Hobbs, jun.
Richard Daily
R. Davis
John Owens
G. F. Hughes

To Messieurs W. Bowman, J.P., J. Bligh Johnston, J.P., John Hoskisson, B. Richards, John M'Donald, J. Comrie, J.P., John Dunstan, James Ascough, J.P., James Pendergast, and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN.—I feel deeply grateful for the promise of support conveyed to me in your kind requisition, signed by so large a number of the influential electors of the district.

If I should—for the third time—be placed by your suffrages in the proud position of one of your representatives, it will be equally my duty and happiness to devote my time and influence to promote the interests of the district and the general welfare.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

W. R. PIDDINGTON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.—GENTLEMEN.—Looking back to the triumphant manner in which you were pleased to return me as your representative under the Electoral Reform Act of 1858, I am induced, at the solicitation of many influential electors, to step forward and offer you my humble services in the present crisis of our political history.

Parliamentary life, I think you will admit, has few attractions; but if my humble abilities are of any service to you on the present occasion I am ready and willing to devote them to your interest and to that of the country generally. On the day of nomination, I will fully explain the political principles likely to govern me, if returned as your representative.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL LYONS.

Burwood, 23rd November, 1864.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CAMDEN.—GENTLEMEN,—Upon you will shortly devolve the important and responsible duty of electing representatives to guard your interests in the new Assembly, and who by their votes and conduct whilst there, will exert an appreciable influence over the legislation of the country.

Permit me, therefore, as an elector, to offer you a few words of friendly advice on the obligation you are called upon to discharge, which I address to you in no spirit of political partizanship, but from a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the constituency and its more efficient representation in Parliament.

It is a universal complaint at the present time that the character of our political institutions has degenerated; that many of our best citizens have withdrawn from public life, and that much of the recent legislation has been in the highest degree pernicious to the prosperity and well-being of the country. None can read our Parliamentary debates without being painfully conscious of the personal animosities and vindictive feelings which animate too many of our politicians, and often render the Assembly the scene of bitter and malignant passions, whilst the protracted sessions and midnight discussions which result in no good to the country, have made PHYSICAL ENDURANCE no less than mental capacity an essential qualification in those who now aspire to the office of a representative. That such a state of things exists must be subject of regret to all true citizens, and should be the earnest wish of all to correct; but if responsible Government has not yet conferred those benefits upon us, which we had reason to expect from its institution, the fault must rest with the constituencies who return improper persons to the Legislature, and who have failed to appreciate the privilege they enjoy.

The franchise is too often regarded as a natural right which is inherited, and which may be used or abused at pleasure, rather than a trust confided by the State, to be employed for the advantage of the commonwealth. The voice of the people is not always the voice of God, but it is the tribunal to which we must look for any improvement in our political system. An opportunity is now afforded you of exercising this privilege and vindicating your claims to the large measure of freedom conceded to you by the Constitution of the country, and which may prove in your possession a blessing or the reverse, according to the mode in which you turn it to account.

Six candidates have already announced themselves desirous of your suffrages, from amongst whom it will be your duty to elect two as your future representatives. It is not my intention to comment on the qualifications or fitness of those gentlemen who have recently enjoyed the confidence of this constituency, and who now seek to be re-elected at your hands, neither do I consider it my duty to prescribe a political creed for your approval and acceptance; I would appeal, however, to your judgment and intelligence as to whether you have been well or faithfully represented in the late Assembly; I would ask you whether the choice you formerly made has been justified in the result, and whether it is not your duty to use a more wise discretion in bestowing your confidence for the future. It may not be altogether delicate or becoming in me to remind you of your old and well tried representative, or the many obligations which his long service has imposed upon the constituency, but it would be well, were the electors to recognise in their future candidates some of those qualities and attainments which rendered him so deservedly esteemed and respected. I have not yet had an opportunity of learning the political opinions of all those gentlemen who solicit your suffrages, but I apprehend no very material difference exists between them with regard to the main questions which now engage your attention. Should such prove to be the case, it will be your principal duty to elect those who come before you with the most honourable intentions, and who, by education, are the most competent to give effect to their opinions in the Assembly. It is to be feared too many are now seeking admission into the Legislature, whose chief object is to redress some personal injury, or imaginary wrong, but the return of such candidates can serve no useful purpose, and must only tend to perpetuate those miserable factions, and that strife of tongues which have degraded the office of representative, and put a stop to the business of the country. Such men are generally to be found most liberal in their professions and unscrupulous in their promises, but, Electors, be not deceived. Many of the worst crimes which darken the annals of France and tarnish the reputation of that fair country, were committed under the sacred name of liberty, which became only a disguise for tyranny and usurpation. The question of State-aid, though not involved in the recent dissolution of the Assembly, is, I think, very properly made an issue of the present elections. I have always believed it to be one of the first duties of a Christian Government to recognise religion, and to make provision for the maintenance of the clergy, for if it be the province of the State to punish crime, it must with equal propriety be conceded, it is also peculiarly obligated to prevent its commission by every means within its power. The objection which is sometimes raised against the indiscriminate support of religion by the State appears to me illiberal and unfounded, and opposed to the existence of that civil and religious liberty, which it is our privilege to possess. Where no dominant Church prevails, the Government is not called upon define what is truth and what is error, but to recognise our common Christianity, and to apportion assistance on just and equitable principles. I have been induced to address you at somewhat greater length than I originally intended, but my only object in thus seeking to advise you is to assist you to the best of my humble ability in the exercise of an important duty, and in the choice of proper representatives. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me who holds the reins of Government, so long as those in office bring forward measures for the good of the country, and are actuated by pure and honest intentions. I cannot conclude these remarks without a reference to Archdeacon M'Encroe's excellent and liberal-minded letter, where you will find much practical and sober advice, and for which he is entitled to the best thanks of the community.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
JAMES K. CHISHOLM.

Gledswood, November 22nd.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ORANGE.—GENTLEMEN,—As I have already informed several of the electors in your electorate, I deeply regret that the state of my health will prevent my entering into any political contest on the occasion of this general election.

It would have afforded me the highest pleasure to continue my political connection with you, but, at the present moment, the exertion and fatigue of a political contest are wholly out of the question.

While I have had the honour of being your representative, I have endeavoured to the utmost of my power to perform my duty honestly and zealously; but the persistent refusals of the Government to comply with many of the applications made by me on your behalf have prevented my efforts from being so successful as they might have been.

I was a constant attendant in my place in Parliament, and was one of the first to expose the unfounded and dishonest statements maliciously circulated by the present Government, regarding our financial position. I was also among the number who determinedly and successfully opposed the attempt of the present Government to obtain the authority of Parliament to pay the current expenditure out of money borrowed upon the objectionable mode of obtaining a temporary loan by the issue of Treasury bills.

I also did my utmost to compel the Ministers to propose additional Ways and Means after the rejection of their Tariff Bill, to meet the expenditure of this year.

I cordially joined in the vote of censure passed by a large majority upon the reassembling of Parliament, condemning the present Government for their taking so long a recess at such a critical period in the condition of public affairs, in breach of a solemn pledge made by the first Minister to the contrary; for their assuming legislative powers during that recess, and for their reckless mode of dealing with the Commission of the Peace. The insults offered by them to some of the oldest and most efficient magistrates, and the attempt to degrade some of the most respectable families in the colony, solely for political and vindictive considerations, seemed to me to deserve the strongest condemnation.

For the personal kindness which you have always shown me, and for the political confidence which you have reposed in me, I desire to offer you the expression of my grateful acknowledgments.

You will, I have no doubt, be able to supply my place with some gentleman acquainted with your wants, and prepared to carry out your wishes. And in taking my leave of you, at least for a time, I beg to assure you that I shall always take a warm interest in all that may concern the social and material advancement of your flourishing district.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
CHAS COWPER, jun.

Victoria Club, November 24, 1864.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.—Gentlemen,—The dissolution of the Assembly having again afforded you the opportunity of choosing your representatives, I beg for the third time very respectfully to place my services at your disposal.

In accordance with a promise I made you when you did me the honour to elect me—to give an annual account of my stewardship—I made a tour through the electorate some few weeks ago, and addressed such of the electors as did me the honour to attend the meetings I called in all the different parts of the electorate.

At each of these meetings I was honoured with a vote of confidence, and expressions of satisfaction with my conduct as one of your representatives.

Should your opinion of me remain unchanged, and should you give expression to that opinion, by again returning me as one of your representatives, I assure you that I will endeavour to the best of my ability to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I am, gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
ALLAN MACPHERSON.

Bernera, near Liverpool, November 14.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WEST CAMDEN.—GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a large and influential portion of your community to become a candidate for the Electorate of West Camden, at the ensuing election, I now with pleasure place myself at your disposal, and shall take the earliest opportunity of meeting you personally at the various polling-places throughout the electorate, at stated periods, to be hereafter mentioned, when I propose to lay before you my political opinions.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
RICHARD H. ROBERTS.

Berrima, November 15.

MR. JOHN WOODS is a CANDIDATE for CANTERBURY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SHOALHAVEN.—GENTLEMEN.—The dissolution of the Assembly has placed the power of choosing a representative in your hands and I now announce myself as a candidate for that position.

You have known me for many years as the consistent advocate of every matter calculated to advance the material interests of your district.

My views on political questions cannot but be very generally known also. These views are no more altered than it is but reasonable they should be by increased experience and continued observation of public affairs in and out of Parliament.

As I intend immediately to visit your electorate, and to address you at numerous places, it is not necessary for me to enter into an exposition of my principles now, I will content myself by pointing to my past career, and assuring you that should I be successful in gaining your suffrages, I shall ever be

Your devoted servant,
THOMAS GARRETT.

Sydney, November 24, 1864.

ELECTORATE OF GLEBE AND BALMAIN.—Mr. T. W. SMART'S BALMAIN COMMITTEE.

E. W. Cameron
O. S. Evans
Walter Church
G. R. Elliott
John Booth
William Watson
N. Caston
E. Ramsey
H. Perdriau
F. Bamburgher
John Cornell
John Rankin
James Reynolds
E. Foyler
Alexander Gow
George Reed
James Flood
R. S. Fox
A. W. Reynolds
Frederick Limm
J. G. Cohen
W. Brunton
Henry Stewart
William Buddle
Thomas Ross
John M'Inerney
James Kenzie
Robert Spence
John Kenzie
Henry Edgill
John Bryen

R. Saddington
H. Woolnough
H. Broderick
F. Parsons
R. G. Vallack
Isaac Kendall
William M'Donald
F. Vale
Richard Bennett
James Beattie
Charles Saunders
H. Tidewell
Frederick Leach
William May
Samuel Anderson
H. Ellis
William Thornton
B. Young
W. Stewart
Charles Reid
Thomas Rosser
Daniel Shannon
W. Schultz
George Smith
Archibald Murray
T. A. Erskine
W. Howard, Jun.
Charles Hewsden
William Daley
William Bates
Joseph Locke.

R. RONALD, CHARLES MOSSMAN, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

WEST MAITLAND ELECTORATE.—To BENJAMIN LEE, Esq.—Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned Electors of West Maitland, beg to request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination to represent our town in the Legislative Assembly, and should you consent we assure you that no exertion shall be wanting on our part to ensure your return.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully
GEORGE VINDIN,
JOHN LEVIEN.

West Maitland, November 14, 1864.

[Here follow the signatures.]

To George Vindin, Esq., John Levien, Esq., and the other electors signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—In acceding to your requisition to allow myself to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the honour of representing this very important constituency in the Legislative Assembly, I do so with a considerable amount of doubt as to my being enabled to do that justice to the constituency that its interests demand. However, should the electors do me the honour of electing me, my time and best energies shall be regularly and honestly devoted towards furthering their interests, together with those of the colony in general.

The following, in brief, are my opinions upon some of the more prominent subjects that will occupy the attention of Parliament at an early period.

I am most decidedly in favour of Free Trade: the greater number of the community being consumers, I would never sanction protective measures whereby the greatest number would be injured to the benefit of the comparatively few.

In the matter of Education, I would support measures that would place every facility in the way of the people being educated, by supporting both the National and Denominational schools, allowing parents themselves that freedom they are entitled to in choosing the form most preferred by them.

I would oppose any measure that refused aid from the public funds to Denominational Schools unless the buildings were handed over as the property of the Government, inasmuch as these buildings have been erected at the cost of the denominations themselves.

The very large deficit now existing in the public finances of the colony demands immediate attention, in order that the credit of the colony may not be injured. Towards paying off this debt, an accumulative one of some years, I would support a special tax in the manner most easy of collection, and least felt by the community, for say three or four years, until the debt was disposed of.

The disposal of the proceeds arising from the sale of the Church and School Lands, I would insist upon being rateably divided between those denominations consenting to receive it for the purposes of religion and education.

I am also strongly in favour of affording aid from the State, to the extent of an equal amount to that raised in districts that it can be shown are otherwise unable to support a minister, and are consequently denied the ordinances of religion.

The large amount of benefit derived from the establishment of municipalities, would induce me to support extended powers being given them of raising additional money for permanent works, supplementing any sums so raised by an equal amount from the Treasury.

There are many matters of very great local interest, but which it is not necessary for me to touch upon in this brief address.

And trusting to have the pleasure of meeting the electors upon an early day, explaining my views on these local and other matters alluded to in this address, more fully and to their approbation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN LEE, Junr.

November 14th, 1864.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.—GENTLEMEN,—I feel highly honoured by the compliment which you have paid me, in nominating me this day as your representative, and it would be to me a subject of great gratification if it was in my power to avail myself of your kind offer. As, however, I find that Mr. George Oakes is also a candidate for your suffrages, I cannot think of allowing any claims I may have upon you to interfere with his interests.

Under these circumstances, I beg most gratefully and respectfully to retire from the contest, not without indulging in the hope that I may yet, at some future day, occupy the proud position in which you have already placed me upon previous occasions.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. H. ATKINSON.

Sydney, 23rd November, 1864.

ELECTORATE OF ST. LEONARDS.—To the EDITOR of the HERALD.—SIR,—Allow me a short space in which to answer the letters of Mr. J. K. Heydon and Mr. J. Henry of Ryde. I desire to inform those gentlemen, and all others interested, that I in the most explicit, straightforward, and honourable manner express my regret at having, in a moment of haste, written that which would in the slightest degree wound or hurt the feelings of any man. Not having access to the Electoral Roll, and thinking that the boundaries of the electorate were much smaller than I find they are, when I stated that some of the signatures were forgeries, I firmly believed that the name "James Henry," in the requisition was meant for MINE, and should simply have used the singular ONE instead of SOME.

As I stated in my letter, I knew nothing of the requisition, and wrote under a strong feeling of reprehension of the tactics used at former elections by all parties, and not from any desire to impute improper actions to any particular gentleman, much less to Mr. Heydon, with whom I have been acquainted for many years, and know to be a gentleman incapable of either doing or sanctioning an improper action.

As to injuring Mr. Tunks, I beg to say that nothing could be more foreign to my intent or desire. I have stated that I was perfectly unacquainted with that gentleman's person, principles, and politics. I am also in the same condition respecting his opponent; and it is, therefore, to me a matter of no moment which of those gentlemen carries off the prize.

Hoping that the above AMENDE HONORABLE will be accepted in the same spirit in which it is given,

I remain, Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
JAMES HENRY.

659 George-street, Haymarket.

LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE.—Corner of George-street and Hunter-street. Established 1830.

WALTER RICE, Tailor and Hatter, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has succeeded to the business so long carried on by the late Mr. R. Jones. In order to maintain the reputation that the establishment has so many years sustained, he has laid in a large collection of the newest and most fashionable goods, which will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices. W. R. intends to do his utmost to study the wishes and satisfy the requirements of his customers, he trusts that the favours so liberally bestowed on his predecessor, will be continued to him.

FORD, BROTHERS' WASHING HATS and Zinc Blocks.—By Royal Letters Patent in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.—These hats, composed of linen quilted upon wool, are the most comfortable and healthful for a warm climate. No hats are genuine unless bearing the indelible patent mark—FORD, BROTHERS.

Can be obtained wholesale of JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square, Sydney, agents for New South Wales.

Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing, in Monday's HERALD and EMPIRE.

FOR SALE, a quiet saddle HORSE. 195, Parramatta-street. JOHN F. SMITH, grocer.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

HICKEY V. TOOTH.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Wednesday, was resumed and concluded.

It was an action by Mr. Edwin Augustus Hickey against Mr. William Butler Tooth for breach of a contract for the sale and delivery of sheep.

The contract declared upon was one for the sale by defendant to plaintiff of 46,000 sheep more or less, stations (in Queensland) included, at 17s. 6d. per head. The sheep to be delivered on or before the 15th of June, 1861. Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to Mort and Co. (through whom this sale had been effected) on the signing of the contract, and the residue by promissory notes at nine, twenty, and thirty months, at bank interest, secured on the property. It was alleged that there had been a part performance of this contract, but that defendant had not delivered the whole of the sheep. The declaration also contained a count in trover, for part of the sheep, and one (the third) for breach of an undertaking by defendant, on the making of this contract, that he had done nothing to prevent delivery of the sheep, whereas in fact he had already sold a flock of maiden ewes out of them, and had thereby reduced the average value of the sheep which were left. All the plaintiff's allegations were traversed. Damages were laid at £5000.

The plaintiff's case was that a flock of what were termed maiden ewes numbering 1668, which appeared upon the returns to have been upon this station at the time of the sale, had been previously sold for 15s. per head. Consequently that the defendant had contracted to deliver what he was in fact unable to deliver. Defendant on the contrary denied having affected the possession of this flock, and only admitted the making of the contract, and the giving of returns as its basis in a general way as for a sale of so many sheep "more or less." There was an actual short delivery of, in all, 3525 sheep. The plaintiff claimed £3111 for the value of the sheep short delivered, with such additional damages, by way of compensation, as would cover the diminution in value of the sheep and stations as a whole, created by the want of the flock of maiden ewes. Upon this point there was conflicting evidence. Besides the proof of what the ewes had been actually sold for, there was evidence that they could have been placed upon the station at the rate of 18s. per head at the highest. On the other hand it was averred that they were much more valuable than this; and that the loss of them would depreciate the value of the sheep and station as a whole. Also that defendant himself had offered to buy them back at the rate of 20s. per head. The defendant, however, positively denied this. There was also a conflict of testimony as to what passed at the negotiations attendant on the sale in reference to the returns of sheep, &c., from the station. But there was not on the pleadings in this case any allegation of fraud or misrepresentation, nor was the trial conducted upon the assumption that there had been any fraud. According to the ruling of his Honor the case depended wholly upon the question as to whether there had been an actual breach of the contract to deliver 46 000 sheep "more or less." The plaintiff also claimed interest upon the money which he had lost by the short delivery, and by the depreciation, for that reason, in the value of the sheep and stations as a whole.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Sheppard appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

His Honor, in directing the jury, expressed his regret that the clause in the agreement between these parties, which provided for a reference to arbitration in case of disagreement, had not been acted upon. He pointed out that although it might be the duty of citizens in general to amend the law, if possible, when found defective, it was the duty of the Judge to maintain such law as it stood. In this case no amendment of the pleadings had been applied for, and as those pleadings stood the action was simply one for breach of contract. The plaintiff, therefore, was not entitled to a verdict unless a breach had been made out. There was no allegation of fraud or of defendant having by misrepresentation induced the plaintiff to enter into this contract. It was simply charged in the first count of the declaration that the defendant having contracted to deliver not 46 000 sheep, but "46,000 more or less," had failed to deliver that quantity. Whether or not there had been a breach would depend upon the decision of the jury as to the question of fact—whether there was such a short delivery as even the introduction of the words "more or less" into the contract would not excuse? His Honor was clearly of opinion that the plaintiff had only paid for that which he contracted—the delivery of 46,000 sheep "more or less." The jury would have, therefore, to determine first whether there had not, considering the terms of the contract—bearing in mind that defendant was not bound to deliver exactly 46,000, but about that number *more or less*—been a substantial compliance with these terms. Secondly, if there had not been such a compliance, what was the extent of the breach, and what amount of compensation the plaintiff was entitled to on that account? The case was differently put in the third count, but the plaintiff's guarantee, as therein alleged, that he had done nothing to prevent the delivery of the sheep, applied only, according to the terms of the contract, to the sheep then on the station. And as the sheep *then* on the station were actually delivered, there had been no breach under this count. The measure of damages—if the jury found that there had not been a substantial compliance with the contract, and that there had been actual loss—would be the difference between the contract price and that which it would cost the plaintiff to place upon the station sheep of the same character and value as those not delivered. But if there had been a short delivery not fairly covered by the words "more or less," the plaintiff would be entitled to nominal damages even although he might not be entitled to pecuniary damages. That is to say, even although he might have been able to supply the deficiency at the contract price, or less. But if they came to the question of pecuniary damages, they would have to consider the evidence which they had heard upon this point.

The jury, after having retired for about three-quarters of an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £562 19s.

WALLER V. COLE.

This was an action upon a promissory note for £34, at three months, made on the 11th of June last, by the defendant, in favour of one Joseph Sheridan Moore, and endorsed by Moore to the plaintiff. The defence was that it was an accommodation note made by defendant at the request and for the benefit of plaintiff, and for which defendant had received no valuable consideration.

Mr. Darley and Mr. Innes appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen and Mr. Sheppard for the defendant.

The evidence was very conflicting. The plaintiff was a wine merchant and the defendant a publican. There was no question but that the note had been given, but according to defendant it had been got from him by plaintiff on the plea that he was short of money and on the assurance that he (plaintiff) would meet it when due. According to plaintiff, he, being short of money, and defendant being in his debt, had pressed for payment, and had urged that, in the absence of cash, an endorsed bill might be given to him. Having obtained this bill, he had discounted it. Defendant admitted owing money to plaintiff, but was most positive in asserting that the note had been given solely for Waller's accommodation in the manner already stated. Moore, it was admitted, had simply endorsed the note to oblige Cole. When this note fell due it was sued upon in the name of the party with whom it had been discounted, but the action was abandoned. There had also, besides the present action, been a suit by plaintiff in the District Court for goods wherein credit was given for the note now sued upon. There was a good deal of contradictory evidence upon various minor points.

Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

MOREHEAD AND ANOTHER V. WHITE.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiffs claimed in all £246 12s. for 548 tons of coal at 9s. per ton, but admitted a payment on account of £123 6s. The defendant, in making this payment, had stated that he was unable to pay any more. There was no defence, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £123 9s.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiffs.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. NICHOLSON.

This was an action upon a surety bond. The defendant, Mr. Angus Nicholson, had been a joint surety with one John Steadman for William Keith and Robert Eagles, road contractors. Defendant's liability was for Keith and Eagles having failed to fulfil their contract, which was for the metalling of certain roads. The contract and breach were proved, and the action was undefended. A verdict for £125 was therefore returned for the Crown.

Counsel for the Crown, Mr. Wilkinson.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL V. FOX AND OTHERS.

The trial of this action had been adjourned from Monday. It was an action against the executors of F. Woolley, deceased, on the bond of the latter for F. W. Perry, official assignee. The full amount of £1000 was sued for. The case having been again called on, it was announced that an arrangement had been made to take a verdict for the full amount, with an understanding that execution would only be entered up for half that sum. A verdict was taken accordingly.

EGAN V. DUNLOP.

This was an action of ejectment, but the parties not being ready when the case was called on, it was arranged that it should go over, as a remanet, to next sittings.

Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Milford for the defendant.

JENKINS V. HARRIS AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of a piece of land at Mount Ramsay, in the district of Pitt Water. The plaintiff, a youth of fourteen, claimed as the heir-at-law of his father, who died nine years ago. The action was, substantially, against his stepmother, Eliza Louisa Jenkins. The latter claimed to retain possession under a will alleged to have been executed by her husband three days before his death. By the terms of this will she had a life estate until she contracted a second marriage, and there was no proof of any such second marriage. But the genuineness of this will was disputed, as was also its legal sufficiency. It had not, it was admitted, been signed by the testator himself, but by another person by his authority. There were also blanks in it for the names of trustees and for fixing a limit to his wife's income, &c., which had not been filled up. From the nature of these appearances and from the fact that Mrs. Jenkins had, six months before, complained of her inability to get her husband to sign the will, which had even then been prepared, it was contended that there had never been any real execution of this document. But two witnesses swore to having seen it executed by Jenkins, and another swore to the handwriting of one of the attesting witnesses, since dead—the person who had signed the testator's name. It was further contended, however, that the paper relied upon as a will was in consequence of its imperfect state, with the blanks not filled up, no will at all even if Jenkins had really signed it.

Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sheppard for the defendant.

His Honor reserved for the full Court a question as to whether the plaintiff, being a minor, could sue in ejectment in his own name. He directed them, however, that, subject to this question, the verdict must be for the plaintiff, inasmuch as the document relied upon as a will was, even if really executed by Jenkins, invalid, owing to its imperfect condition. But he asked them to say, as a matter of fact, whether they believed it to have been executed by Jenkins.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, but expressed their opinion that Jenkins had really executed the document in question.

IN EQUITY.

Before the Primary Judge.

RATTRAY V. BLANCHARD AND OTHERS.

PLEA OF GEORGE ALLEN.

His Honor gave judgment in this case as follows:—

The plea in the present case is very similar to that of T. K. Bowden, argued before me a few days since in this suit. The bill is the same, and the present plea is as follows:—To so much of the said bill as seeks any relief or discovery from the defendant save and except the discovery whether he claims any interest in the deeds or instruments in the bill named, does plead in bar thereto, and for, by, and by way of plea says, that he does not claim, and never has claimed any interest in the said deeds or instruments, and that any knowledge of, and concerning, or possession of the same in him was acquired through the confidence reposed in him as attorney of one Mr. Jones, and this defendant not waiving his plea for answer to the residue of the plaintiff's bill, not herein before pleaded to, denies that he claims any interest in the deeds and instruments in the bill mentioned.

I have no doubt from the examination of the cases decided on the validity of negative pleas, and the *answers* required to support them, that the rule is that you must answer all the circumstances which lead up to the equity alleged in the bill, and denied by the plea, but that you must not deny by answer the equity itself relied on, for that is put in issue, on the oath of the defendant, by the plea. Dearman v. Wych, 9 Sim, 570. Therefore, in stating what the plea is to be applied to, you must not except the equity itself, but only the circumstances leading to the establishment of the equity, and these you must answer.

In the present case the equity alleged by the bill is that the defendant is interested in the deeds and instruments mentioned in the third paragraph of the bill, and the defendant says that he pleads to all the bill except the discovery of whether he has an interest in these deeds and instruments. He then pleads that he has not such interest, and then he answers that he has not such interest.

It appears to me that the defendant should not have excepted the discovery of what interest he had from the effect of the plea, and if it was not excepted from that effect, of course he need not have answered it. The plea raised that issue, and on the defendant's oath, there are no attendant circumstances excepted out of plea which lead up to the alleged equity, and there are no averments in the plea itself. Then what was the consequence of this exception out of the operation of the plea and consequent answer? It was decided in the case of Thring v. Edgar, 2 S. and S. 274, which was a creditor's suit with a plea alleging that there was no debt due to the plaintiff, that "the defendant as much overruled his plea by answering to the debt as he would have overruled it by answering to any other part of the bill." I am not aware that the proposition so laid down in that case has been overruled. The Lord Chancellor in the case of Denys v. Locock, 3 My. and Cr. 205, says that the plea and answer in Thring v. Edgar were not *strictly speaking* to the same matter, and *therefore* the answer should not have been held to overrule the plea, and upon looking into the case it will be seen that the plea denied the debt to be due, but the answer denied it to be due for a particular matter, and I apprehend that the Lord Chancellor did not quarrel with what had been laid down as law in Thring v. Edgar, but intimated that the plea and answer were not, in his opinion, to the same matter, and therefore that answer did not overrule the plea. Sir J. Wigram certainly argues that where the answer is to the same matter as the plea, the plea is not overruled, because the defendant will not by answering give any discovery of matter, which by his plea he declines to answer. If it were not for the case of Thring v. Edgar, and the decision of the Judge there, I should hesitate long before I could venture to differ from the opinion of Sir J. Wigram, though only expressed in a treatise; but I must think that if a defendant first denies a matter by his plea, and then by his answer the answer must overrule the plea because the plea amounts to an assertion that the defendant will not answer, and yet he does.

Supposing I am wrong in this view of the present case, it appears to me to be governed by the case of Denys v. Locock, 3 My. and Cr., 205. It is true that the plea and answer in that case were not exactly the same. The case made by the bill was that a person had made a promise to a testator to apply a sum of money for the benefit of another person if he, the testator, would execute a certain codicil to his will, which was done, relying on the promise, and the bill claimed the sum of money. There was a plea supported by an answer. The plea excepted from its operation those parts of the bill which led to the execution of the codicil, amongst others the promise, and it also excepted the execution of the codicil, and the defendant submitted to answer, and did answer to these matters. The plea was confined to the denial of the promise, nothing being said as to the execution of the codicil. The issue, if any, however, was joined on the question of promise or no promise, and the same thing was denied by the answer. I was mistaken, therefore, in the judgment I delivered on Bowden's plea, in supposing that the answer in Denys and Locock did not deny the plaintiff's equity, for the equity arose from the promise, not from the execution of the codicil. That case, therefore, appears to me to be exactly like the present. The equity in each case was excepted out of the plea, and yet was pleaded to exactly in the words of the answer. In Denys v. Locock it was held that the plea was bad, because the equity being excepted out of the plea, there was no issue joined upon the plea. So here the defendant excepts out of the plea the discovery whether he claims any interest in the deeds, therefore there is no issue raised by the plea and bill upon that, and the plea is bad.

One of the circumstances which tend to establish the equity of the plaintiff, viz., the possession of deeds, papers, and writings by the defendant, is alleged in the bill, but it is said that the defendant is not bound to answer as to them, because it is not stated that the discovery of them or their contents would tend to establish the truth of the facts stated in the bill, and the cases of Thring and Edgar and Pennington v. Beechy are favourable to that view of the law. Sir J. Wigram, however, in page 143 of the second edition of his work on discovery, says it is not necessary in order to entitle a plaintiff to particular discovery that a fact should be charged in any particular form of words where the fact is in its nature such as to make it proper that an answer should be given, and he enters into an elaborate discussion of the question. Now, in the present case, the possession of the deeds and papers is a fact, the nature of which tends to show the plaintiff's alleged equity, and therefore should have been excepted out of the operation of the plea and answered.

Another objection to this plea is, that it is double, saying that the defendant does not claim any interest in the deeds and instruments in the bill mentioned, and that any knowledge of and concerning, or possession of the same in him was acquired through the confidence reposed in him as attorney of one John Jones. The second part of this plea I am disposed to think is in law no defence to the Bill, for the attorney of John Jones cannot, I conceive, shelter himself under the plea of professional confidence due to him, unless Jones himself would be protected from the discovery of these documents, and there is nothing to show that he is so protected. This may not be quite clear, but see Volant v. Soyer, 13 Comm. B. 231; Doe v. Langden, 12 Q B. 711; Spenceley v. Schulenburgh, 7 East 357. The plea, however, puts in issue two matters, the first, whether the defendant has any interest in the documents; the second, whether he has any knowledge of them, or the possession of them, except by reason of professional confidence. There are two distinct grounds for *refusing to* answer the bill. The plea is pleaded to the whole bill, except as to the discovery whether the defendant is interested in the deeds and documents. Supposing the exception removed, and the plea to stand alone without the exception or answer to it, then it says the defendant need not answer because he *is* not interested in the documents; and again, as another reason, because his knowledge or possession arises from professional confidence alone. On these assertions two issues are tendered, and if either be found in favour of the defendant, it may be a ground to excuse his answering, or the *delivering* up the document. If the exception from the operation of the plea remains which only applies to discovery, the plea equally applies to the whole relief sought, and so is double. It says that the plaintiff cannot have the deeds delivered up—firstly, because the defendant is not interested in them; secondly, because he has them in his possession by means of professional confidence.

I am then urged to allow the amendment of the plea, but, although the rule as to the amendment of a plea is that "it is allowed where there has been an evident slip or mistake, and the material ground of defence appears to be sufficient, the Court being told what the amendment is to be and how the slip happened," yet this is not allowed where there is a plea supported by an answer. Thompson v. Wild, 5 Madd 82; Freeland v. Johnson, 1 Anst. 276.

I think I am bound to follow the case of Thompson v. Wild, and to refuse permission to amend in this case, and I have the less reluctance to do this from the recent tendency of all the Courts to enforce discovery.

I make the same order as in the case of T. K. Bowden's plea.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Judge Cheeke.

SIMMONS V. MALCOLM.

Plaintiff is a dealer, and sued the defendant, who is a shipowner and a trader to the South Seas, for £27, being the value of ninety cavalry swords sold by him to defendant at 6s. each. Plaintiff and his son deposed to having delivered the swords to defendant himself at his house, and to the fact that defendant received them all except two, which he pointed out as being dented in the scabbard; that he promised to give a cheque for their value if plaintiff came up at four o'clock, and that he frequently afterwards promised to pay for them, until at last he told plaintiff he might get his money the best way he could. On the other side the defendant, a clerk of defendant's, named Napthall, and a man employed in the store, deposed that the swords were not delivered to defendant, as he was not at home

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at the time, but that the servant girl received them, and that he consequently never sent back the two which were damaged. It was further proved that a sample of the swords had been left by plaintiff for defendant, and that on examining the others they were found not to be equal to sample, and defendant had, consequently, repeatedly desired plaintiff to take them away. His Honor said that the legal probabilities were in favour of the plaintiff, and he should give plaintiff a verdict for the amount claimed. For the plaintiff Mr. Rowley, for the defendant Mr. Brown.

FEELIS AND ANOTHER V. ELVIN.

Plaintiffs are plasterers, and they sued defendant, a master builder, for the sum of £42 due under a contract to do certain plastering in a house situated at Bishopsthorpe. The work was shewn to have been executed, and evidence was given that it had been completed in a good and workmanlike manner; but, under the contract it was made subject to the approval of Mr. Reuss, architect of the building, and as there was a failure of proof of this approval, plaintiffs were nonsuited. For the plaintiffs Mr. Bowden, for the defendant Mr. Brown.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.

Before Mr. District Judge Dowling.

In the matter of Charles Coleman, charged with carnally abusing a girl under twelve years of age, the case lasted nearly the whole of Wednesday, and the jury, not agreeing, were locked up for the night, came into Court this morning at half past nine, and said they were still unable to agree. His Honor then discharged them. The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. R. B Smith, was allowed bail—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each. The jury in the above case said they believed a great necessity existed for a proper place of refreshment to which the jurymen might retire when in attendance.

Mr. J. G. Forster, barrister-at-law, conducted the following cases on behalf of the Crown:—

John Boyd was charged with feloniously stealing two coats, two pairs of trousers, and various other articles, the property of Joseph Abrahams. The stolen property was found in the possession of prisoner, at an early hour of the morning, in the neighbourhood of Rushcutter's Bay, and the apprehending officer, senior constable Grace, 21 D. displayed considerable courage in arresting the prisoner, who violently resisted, and drawing a pistol attempted to shoot the officer; he, however, finally captured and lodged him in the lock-up. The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

John Fitzroy, charged with stealing in a dwelling-house the sum of 18s., the property of Mr. Short, publican, of Newtown, was acquitted and discharged.

Robert Johnson and James Bennett were charged with having, on the 29th October last, feloniously assaulted and robbed one James Middleton of the sum of £1. The jury found both prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced, Johnson to three years' hard labour in Parramatta gaol, and Bennett to five years on the roads or other public works of the colony.

John Jackson, charged with having, on the 15th instant, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of Mr. George Hamilton, of Hunter-street, with intent to commit a felony, was found guilty, and sentenced to three years' hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

William Jacobs, charged with stealing from the person of one William Ryan, one watch, two chains, and £1, his property, was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

Thomas Hopkins, for attempting to steal from the person, was sent to Sydney gaol for six months.

Samuel Lovell, charged with stealing the sum of £6 5s. 6d., the property of Mr. Uhde, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock this day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the matter of the Tomago Coal Mining Company, a meeting to proceed on objections of shareholders. Mr. Salomons appeared of counsel for five directors (Messrs. M'Lean, Frith, Mitchell, Montefiore, and Samuel), Mr. Butler for shareholders, Mr. Darley for the official assignee.

The Chief Commissioner, on the application of Mr. Salomons, after some discussion, adjourned the case to this day week, so far as the objections of the directors and their claims against the company are concerned, to give the directors an opportunity then of proving their demands as creditors of the company before going into the question of set-off as against their liability as shareholders.

Mr. William Young being called to proceed on his objection, and no appearance made, his objection was overruled, the Chief Commissioner having considered it, and being of opinion that it was untenable.

As regards Mr. Edward Bowman, Mr. Andrew Bowman, and Sir Charles Nicholson, an application to the Supreme Court by the official assignee has not yet been made of the nature formerly spoken of, it having been considered better to wait until this day week, so that it may in the meantime be ascertained whether the parties will come in by their agents to admit or oppose their liability as shareholders without the necessity of going to the Supreme Court.

With respect to Mr. Terry's objection, it appeared that his notice was given three days after the time limited by the order of the Supreme Court, and his Honor ruled that he could not entertain the objection without further application to the Supreme Court.

On behalf of Mr. Lennon, Mr. Butler was heard against his liability as a shareholder. His Honor overruled the objection so far as the second ground extended, being of opinion that having allowed the proof of Messrs. Heard and Co., and no appeal having been made against it, it was not competent for him to go behind that decision: the less so, inasmuch as no objection was taken to the decision by any shareholder, and that the official assignee fully acquiesced therein. The third objection was allowed to be amended, no person objecting. After hearing Messrs. Butler, Salomons, and Johnson thereon, his Honor decided against the objection, and made a separate minute of his reasons in the following terms: "I have already decided that the debt of Messrs. Heard and Company is chargeable against the company, and as such Mr. Lennon and every other shareholder is bound to contribute towards the payment of that debt as between the shareholders generally and Messrs. Heard. And even if there be equities over, as between Mr. Lennon and the directors arising out of any excess of authority by the latter (as alleged as by the former), that is not for my consideration, but is a matter for the consideration of the Supreme Court, upon a petition presented by Mr. Lennon, under the 18th section of the Winding-up Act, if he shall be advised to present such a petition. And I am further of opinion that the provisions of the Supreme Court order, of the 4th August last, which relate to the making of special reports by the Chief Commissioner if he shall see right to do so, have reference to matters as affecting or as between shareholders of the company and its creditors, and do not extend to equities over, or matters of that kind, as between the shareholders themselves, which are provided for by that 18th section of the Act." The first objection, "That Mr. Lennon had been induced to take shares by fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the directors," was then taken up. Messrs. Salomons and Darley demurred to this objection being entertained. Mr. Butler referred to Brookwell's case, which occurred in winding up the British Bank, where it was decided that where fraud on the part of the directors was proved, the shareholder's name should be struck out of the list of contributors. Mr. Darley replied, showing that the case cited was different from the present, being one as between shareholders only; and that, even if the allegation of fraud here were well founded, it would be immaterial as against the creditors. The Chief Commissioner (after hearing Mr. Chapman) overruled the objection, on the ground that as between the shareholders and the creditors the alleged fraud—if any such there had been—was immaterial, whatever might be its force, if proved, as between shareholders and directors *inter se*.

This day week was appointed for hearing argument on behalf of the directors as claimants to prove, and to be allowed set-off, against the company; after which Mr. Lennon's fourth objection "that he had a set-off as a debenture holder against the calls for which he was liable as a shareholder"—will be taken.

Mr. Brewster's case was also reserved.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday, December 1.

The rule nisi in the matter of the Bank of New South Wales v. Lotze and Iarnach was, on the motion of Mr. Wilkinson, made absolute.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Thomas Jordan, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of Daniel Garcia, a single meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Henry Stirling, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent did not attend.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Thomas Whitty Toby, of Sydney. Liabilities, £202 1s. 6d. Assets, £15.

SURRENDERS.

Edward Cleland, of King-street, Sydney, bootmaker. Liabilities £49 16s. 6d. Assets £26 1s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Henry Williams, of Carcoar, baker. Liabilities £107 17s. 10d. Assets £16 14s. 11d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Amos Beard, of Araluen, gold miner. Liabilities £35 16s. 0½d. Assets £3 14s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 25.—Harding G. King, third; John Duff, Thomas Kavanagh, single; James A. Fye, single; George W. A. Hallet, special for election of trustee.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. H. H. Voss.

James Briscoe appeared on summons to answer the complaint of William Watts, which charged him with assault. Watts stated in evidence that defendant came to his house in Balmain and said that his (Watts') children had been calling his daughter names. Briscoe would not go away when ordered by Watts, who then pushed him, upon which defendant struck Watts on the head with a stick. Fined 10s., with costs.

Master's Office.—Friday, 25th November.—Wyse v. Heggarty, two charges and state of facts.

CORN FLOUR—A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHEATEN FLOUR.

To the Public of New South Wales, per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Fellow Colonists,—My attention has been called to a letter signed "Traveller," which appeared in the *Maitland Mercury* a few weeks ago, in which the writer (who had evidently been a visitor at Bodalla) calls attention to the bread and other edibles consumed at my table, in which corn flour forms an important element, and he goes on to shew what an enormous benefit would result to the colony if the use were general, instead of, as is alas the case, only exceptional. I quote the following portion of "Traveller's" remarks, to shew how highly important the use of corn flour is to the colonists at large, especially at the present time when the great scarcity of money is making itself so seriously felt among all classes of the community.

"Now, it appears to me that if people would only endeavour to produce a really good article, and to use what they produce, we should not require, or hear anything of, protection to native industry. The best protection to all industry is perseverance, skill, economy, and temperance on the part of the producer. Just see what would be saved to the colony of its inhabitants would only use corn flour to the extent of one-quarter the flour they require. Take the population of the colony at 350,000, and say each individual on an average used two pounds of maize flour per week in lieu of flour; the result would be a consumption to the extent of 700,000 lbs. per week, or 36,400,000 lbs. per annum, equal to 18,200 tons, which, at the moderate calculation of £20 per ton, would save £364,000 a-year now paid away to Americans and others for foreign flour. If we could only persuade the people of the colony generally to use equal portions of maize meal and flour an entire stop would be put to the importation of foreign flour, and some £700,000 a-year would be saved to be expended on local products."

Imagine what a change would come over us, if we could keep £364,000 a year in the colony, instead of sending that amount out. What new industries would it not promote? Think what impetus it would give to trade! What an increased value to property would be the result! What healthful children! What vigorous men should we not have?

I find by experience that one-third corn flour and two-thirds wheaten flour (not one-half corn flour as stated by "Traveller") gives a most excellent quality of bread, an article which has met with the highest commendation from all who have tasted it at my table; indeed, whilst I used flour made from the white maize, no one detected any difference from bread made with all wheaten flour, except that they remarked upon its superior quality, the corn flour giving shortness to the crust and a pleasant sweetness to the whole, while the bread retains its moisture longer than ordinary bread. Toast made from it is delicious, whilst biscuits made from half corn flour and half wheaten flour with milk, and baked very thin, surpass all the wine biscuits I ever tasted, and are food which the most delicate stomach might take with the greatest benefit, affording, too, as they do, a larger amount of nutrition than the ordinary flour biscuit.

Then, there are no end of ways of cooking corn flour—puddings, fritters, dough nuts, corn-meal buns, Yankee loaf, and a host of others, as the reports of the corn bread exhibitions held in America will show. In a stray leaf of the *American Agriculturalist*, forwarded to me by Mr. George Mackay, of Dungog, I find the following prefix to the report of the bread exhibited, which may possibly set some of our people a-thinking over the importance which is attached to the use of corn flour in the city of New York, where wheaten flour is *cheap*, but corn flour is *cheaper*, for the exhibition was held in the office of the *American Agriculturalist*, No. 41, Park-row, New York:—

"In January we gave a general report of the late exhibition of corn bread at the office of the *American Agriculturalist*, with a list of the exhibitors and the directions for making the bread and cake to which the prizes were awarded. It will be remembered, that the Judges were limited by the conditions of economy, and adaptation to the general use of every day diet. There were many specimens both of corn bread and corn cake, which were superior both in point of beauty and taste, to those receiving the prize, but which were not ranked first either on account of being less economical or lose easily made, or because the specimens exhibited chanced to be not so good, as would be implied in the directions from some chance failure in the baking, but there were at least one hundred specimens which would honour any table and would please the taste of ninety-nine persons out of every hundred."

So far, I have said nothing of *hominy*, a dish which with a little milk, and sugar or treacle in addition if you like, makes a breakfast fit for the labour of a ploughman or the palate of a King. I began the use of corn flour in order that I might with a better conscience advocate its use by the people on my estate. I confess I did not like the idea of it; but then, I argued, that he is a poor patriot who would not make some sacrifice to accomplish a great good—and, believe me, this is no trifling matter. It is a great stride from that which, if continued in as at present, will make us *poor*—to that which, if persevered in as now suggested, will make us *rich*. So I began it, and my son followed my example, and hominy was commenced (with no great relish at first, but the taste grew upon us), and now I declare I would not exchange my dish of hominy and milk for the choicest dainties that could be put before me. As to the bread part of the business, as I have before said, I used the white corn flour at first, and my family and friends did not know the difference. Now we use the yellow for everything, as we find it much richer and sweeter; and the example I set is being pretty generally followed down here, I am thankful to say, and I do most fervently hope that those who sit in influential places will, both by example and precept, exert themselves in the same direction. If they will, we shall soon have a thriving industry for our farming population, and the *million sterling* which this year must be sent away for breadstuffs, would be the last that would have to go. A million sterling! Can any one wonder that our banks should be crippled, our prosperity diminished, our labourers wanting employment? It would beggar a much richer country than New South Wales to send that sum away for one item alone, to say nothing of her luxurious habit of buying everything that is foreign because it is fashionable to do so.

Can we ever forget that the distress and panic of 1841 was the result of our having to send our working capital—the capital which if it could have been retained, would have led us on to further prosperity—to send what was our very life's blood at the time to South America for flour, and elsewhere, to pay for the luxuries we had been indulging in.

Years of experience have shewn us that we cannot rely upon ourselves for wheat; I question if ever we shall be able to grow it in competition with other countries. Corn, on the contrary, grows to perfection, 50, 60, 70 bushels per acre being no unusual crop, and, in the most unfavourable season with which we were ever visited, I never remember to have heard of anything beyond a partial failure.

Corn is, in fact, to this country what wheat is to others, and we must be content to use as much of the one and as little of the other as may be, until we can turn our industry into channels more remunerative than the growth of grain.

Devout men believe that troubles are sent for our good, and that out of great adversity comes much cause for rejoicing, if we only turn the adversity to a thoughtful and right use. Let us so use our present calamity—let us make it the fulcrum on which to rest a hearty determination to turn the good things which Providence has sent us to the best account, even if in so doing we exercise some self-denial, make some self-sacrifice, for the good of our country and our fellow men.

Fellow colonists, let us awake this time before it is too late. Let us, like men,—true hearted men,—cast our fanciful tastes to the winds, and for the love of that country which is the home of our children, let us use that which we can produce amongst ourselves, enough Heaven knows for our every want, and press into existence new industries and new pursuits, that those now amongst us, wanting employment, may not have to depart from our shores, or those we leave behind us may not have to forsake the land of their birth to seek their bread amongst strangers! We are still in time—it is not yet too late. Notwithstanding our past mistakes, our past extravagance—notwithstanding our past indifference to, and neglect of the good things which have been ever at our feet—we have nothing to fear if we will only be true to ourselves.

Boundless, indeed, are the natural gifts of this great country. Rich in soil, in timber, in minerals—coal and iron, the foundation of England's wealth being lavishly scattered over tens of thousands of our acres. A healthy climate; has any country in the world one to equal it! One might almost persuade oneself it is the land so beautifully described in the Book of Deuteronomy as—"A good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills. A land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig trees and pomegranates. A land of oil olive, and honey; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass!" And it is in this fair land that I would have us make homes for our sons and our daughters, instead of sending our gold to build palaces for the sons and daughters of strangers in lands which have neither communion nor interchange with us.

But you will naturally say—all these facts admitted—how is the general use of corn flour to be brought about? Influence and example, if largely exerted, would do much, no doubt; but they would not do *all* that is required. I grant all this, and after much reflection would suggest the formation of a Bread-making Company, the fundamental principles of which should be the use of corn flour in every possible way, and to the fullest possible extent, as a substitute for wheaten flour. By this means a well-made article would be ensured at a cheap price, and if well made it would also be highly palatable. I would propose that the necessary capital should be raised in £1 shares, and that the proprietary should be as large as possible, in order to ensure popularity, indeed it ought, if possible, to be a sort of universal co-operative society. The head establishment should be in Sydney, but every suburb or town that will support it should have its branch bakehouse and shop, &c. The company should grind its own corn, and employ the most improved process for drying, &c., to preserve the sweetness of the corn—a most important matter; and they should combine the making of corn-flour biscuits and maizena, which is now so extensively used in the colony, and for which I paid my grocer at the rate of £112 per ton.

They should also deliver their bread to the consumers. In this item alone a large profit ought to be ensured to the company, inasmuch as one two-horse light American waggon would deliver as much as a dozen bakers' carts and a dozen men are employed in doing. Whilst I resided at Darling Point I used to observe the number of bakers' carts daily paying toll—about eight or nine to supply a handful of people, scarcely sufficient, one would imagine, to keep *one* going profitably—hence the high price of bread. A strict cash system would have to be insisted upon, and a great economy in delivering the bread would result from the use of stamps or tickets, which the company might issue as post-office stamps are issued—once a month—from the head office. But this is a matter of detail, into which I need not go.

I know of no company which would benefit the country to the same extent as this would; and I am satisfied that, under proper management, it would yield a very large return.

As a desire to benefit the colony and the colonists ought, however, to be the ruling motive in its formation—I think one of the principles of the company ought to be a reduction in the price of their manufacture whenever the returns exceed ten per cent. per annum. What a boon this would be to the working classes!

I hope my suggestion may meet with approval, and that a company may be formed forthwith, under a limited liability, in which event I shall be glad to place my name on the share list.

THOMAS S. MORT.

Bodalla, November 17th.

A MAN-O'-WAR CRUISE FROM AUCKLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

(*From the New Zealand Herald, November 7.*)

FROM SYDNEY TO MELBOURNE.

"The waters heave around me; and on high
The winds lift up their voices"—BYRON.

Severe and continued indisposition detained me in Sydney longer than I had intended; however, after waiting five or six days, in the hope of taking passage by the City of Adelaide, I at length embarked, on the 12th July, on board the Wonga Wonga, one of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's noble fleet. The Wonga is not a new, but she is a well tried, fast, and favourite ship, of 444 tons register, 180 horse-power, and was then in charge of Captain Trouton, in whose person the accomplished mariner and perfect Irish gentleman are most happily combined.

With commendable punctuality, the ship hauled from the wharf a few minutes after four. Some time, however, was occupied by the company's clerk in collecting the fares, which are much more moderate than they were wont to be. Instead of charging ten guineas, as in the grasping days of the old Shamrock, the saloon fare is now reduced to £5 10s. There are many who consider this too high for a passage which averages about eight and forty hours; but if the class and capacity of the ships, the style of outfit, the table and the attendance afforded, be taken into account, the charge, I think, will be found to be far from unreasonable. The P. and O. Company's mail boats, which are neither faster nor finer, although rather larger, demand eight guineas for the passage between Sydney and Melbourne.

There is an extensive passenger traffic on this line; so that, notwithstanding the saloon of the Wonga is a spacious one, every cabin seemed to be engaged. We rounded the South Head about six p.m., just as the dusk of a keen winter's day set in. It was a lowering night, with an appearance of bad weather. The wind was dead ahead, but moderate, and with smooth water, so that most of the travellers were enabled to seek their pillows with unruffled stomachs.

Next morning, at seven o'clock, there was a goodly muster on the quarter-deck, the ship spinning cheerily along. The morning was moist and hazy, the loom of the land being but indistinctly and occasionally visible. As the day advanced, the weather became more pleasant, and Captain Trouton and his passengers beguiled the time with sundry matches at quoits. This game is played with grummets, or hempen circlets, and a table chalked off on the ship's deck. The game, when the ship is tolerably steady, is an excellent one, and was not only greatly relished, but skilfully played by the passengers on board the Wonga, a good many of whom were on their return to Victoria, after having made, as they told me, a very satisfactory tour of New Zealand, in which the Waikato did not escape their observation.

At 10 p.m., the Wonga passed Gabo Island, the light from which is visible at a distance of sixteen miles. The lighthouse was originally erected on the mainland, but it was found advisable to remove it to the situation it now occupies.

The morning of the 14th proved fine but keen, the wind continuing right ahead, but light, with smooth water, through which the ship made way at a rattling pace. At 9 a.m., the weather thick and foggy, we passed the mail steamer Madras on her way to Sydney; her outline was but faintly and momentarily discerned, in the next she was enveloped in an impenetrable veil of mist. As day wore, the atmosphere became clear, the sky serene, and the sea as unruffled and smooth as a mill-pond. There were several sail in sight. By 5.20 p.m., we were off Wilson's Promontory, Rodondo and other lumpy islands showing themselves off the port bow. Night fell gloomily and chill, with a rising wind. The light on the promontory is a bright and fixed one. As the night wore, the wind and sea increased, and the ship was placed under fore and aft canvas on the port tack.

Long before daylight of the 15th, Captain Trouton might be heard conning the ship as she sped up the lengthy sea-way of Hobson's Bay. We were pretty close to Williamstown by half-past seven, and had made fast to the Sandridge railway pier by nine, having performed the passage, against a head wind, in sixty-three hours. The railway pier is a fine broad, substantial structure, with ample business room, and berths on either side for ships of the largest tonnage. The Sandridge town pier, with its facilities, is in close contiguity, whilst Williamstown, with its wharves and jetties, lies almost immediately opposite. Still, with all these appliances, Hobson's Bay conveys but little idea of a harbour. It looks more like a wild and reclaimless anchorage. It is not to be placed in the same category with that drawing-room of harbours, Sydney; and it is immeasurably inferior to our own own beautiful Waitemata, every bight and bend of which is so readily convertible to every maritime requirement.

There were some fine and high-classed ships in the stream, but by no means that forest of masts that I expected to have seen. However, the navigation of Saltwater River has been so mightily improved, and the wharves from the railway station downwards so greatly enlarged, that shipping is scattered over a much more extensive area than it was wont to be.

Passengers are conveyed from the Railway Pier to the Railway Station, at the foot of Elizabeth-street, at the expense of the ship. The fare is sixpence in the first, fourpence in the second class carriages, and these I may here observe, are as well appointed as those that one finds in the old country.

At the very outset, one cannot but remark the magnificent breadth and admirable regularity of the Melbourne thoroughfares. The principal streets are ninety feet wide, beautifully paved, the gutters formed so as to give free course to the heaviest rains, and the trottoirs elevated so much above the carriage way,—instead of so much below, as in our Queen-street quagmire—that those gutters—roaring rivulets in flood time—require to be spanned at the crossings by substantial iron footbridges.

Accommodation for travellers, of every kind and class, abounds in every part of Melbourne, and at every variety of charge. I was recommended by a friend to bestow myself at Tankard's Temperance Hotel. I confess I stared at the proposition, never having taken, and I hope never requiring to take, the pledge; but he spoke so warmly in favour of the house that I consented, and was conducted by him to a very extensive and comfortable establishment in Lonsdale-street, hard by the Land Office and Exhibition Building. The Temperance Hotel is an extremely well-conducted, inexpensive, and comfortable house. I do not know how many dormitories it contains, but from sixty to seventy guests sat down daily in its spacious dining hall. There is a reading room, with the daily papers open to the inmates, and a smoking-room of goodly proportions at the service of the *slaves* of the weed. Fermented liquors were not to be had; but those (to me) singular safety valves cherry cordial, ginger wine, and *drinks* of like degree, were to be seen ranged and superbly labelled, on shelves that surrounded the handsome entrance hall and temperance bar. The weekly charge for board and lodging (table abundantly found) is thirty-five shillings—Q.C.E. (that is, quality, cleanliness, and economy—and, I may add, the greatest possible civility) are the orders of the day; and certain am I, that whoever may undertake the establishment *of* a similar institution in Auckland will, like Mr. Tankard, of the Melbourne Temperance Hotel, be sure to realise a handsome fortune. Having secured quarters at this convenient establishment, I hastened back to Sandridge to bring up my luggage. As I got out of the train, to my great delight I fell across an esteemed friend and valuable servitor of New Zealand, in the person of Captain Norman, of the colonial steam sloop Victoria. More than two years had elapsed since we shook hands at Taranaki; but as he was bound city-ward, by the upward train, and I pier-ward by the downward, we had but scant time to exchange a very cordial greeting, and to name time and place for an early *korero*.

The first night in a strange town is an irksome one, unless there be some place of rational amusement to beguile the tedious hours. I had not suffered the day to fly over my head in unimproved idleness. I had taken a bird's-eye view of the young and magnificent city. I had hunted up several old acquaintances with whom I had borne the brunt of colonial warfare when New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land were the sole Australasian dependencies. I had, also, been conducted to the Melbourne Free Library. If Victoria possessed no other claim to Australasian pre-eminence, this magnificent institution cannot fail to establish her supremacy. It is an honour to the high-minded man that conceived it, and to the high-souled colonists who enabled him to carry out his conception. The building and its internal economy are as yet incomplete; still they are sufficiently advanced to have been placed at the public command, and to present a means to the intellectual and inquiring of every class of the Melbourne community, for mental and material instruction.

I wound up my first evening's sojourn with a visit to the Theatre Royal, of which superb temple of Thespis I shall, anon, have more to say.

In my estimation, Melbourne has much more the aspect of a city than any of the colonial capitals of the South. There is an elegance, a solidity, an air of permanency in every undertaking, as if the colonists had writ—"here we have founded an empire and a home, and here we have made up our minds to live and die." The public buildings are designed upon a superb, a stupendous, and, to my thinking, on a sort of presumptuous scale—the dimensions of many being far beyond any possible requirement for centuries to come. Many have been years in hand, and years will elapse before they attain the point of completion.

One of the most beautiful of those structures is the Post Office. It has frontages to Elizabeth and Bourke streets, and appears to occupy a larger area than that in St. Martin's Le Grand. It has been in course of construction for several years, and is still far from being finished, even externally. The material employed has been picked free stone, imported from Hobart Town—the stone of the colony not being considered sufficiently bright or ornamental, albeit infinitely more durable. Melbourne, like Auckland, has an abundance of scoria; but this, until recently, the builders have spurned, because it is hard to work and sombre in its aspect. It is inferior in appearance to Auckland scoria, being a dullish grey in hue, whilst ours is of a brighter blue; but the military barracks, the town hall, the gaol, several churches, and some magnificent warehouses—all fine, substantial, and good-looking edifices—have latterly been built of this almost imperishable material. It is also taking the place of York slabs for paving the footpaths, and both in point of wear, and security of foothold to passengers, is incomparably superior to any other sort of pavement. Our active and intelligent Auckland City Board, that has exacted such heavy rates for the comfort and convenience of their fellow-citizens, might do worse than turn their attention to scoria as a means of paving our primitive and break-neck foot-paths. Passers-by can look in at the Melbourne shop windows without incurring the risk of being ridden or driven over, or of sticking fast in the mud. But it is idle to attempt any comparison between Melbourne, with its wide, well-ventilated, and well-watered streets, and Auckland with its undrained thoroughfares, mean lanes, and squalid alleys, where dirt, disease, and death struggle for supremacy. Like Sydney, we hug ourselves in possession of a matchless harbour, which we are too supine to turn to profitable account—a harbour that is at once our mainstay and chief adorning element.

The Victorian Houses of Parliament must be familiar to many by means of their published engravings. Those engravings, however, represent them as they are to be, a culminating point yet to be accomplished. The tower has yet to be built, and much of the exterior to pass through the hands of the artificers; even as it is, the pile is a lordly one, and its internal furnishings are pronounced to be gorgeous. I was unable to visit the interior, not having provided myself with an order, and the houses were undergoing a course of painting and purification.

It would occupy too much time and space even to enumerate the many individuals of princely structures, public and private, with which Melbourne is embellished. Whatever mention I may make of any among them must be done as I picked them up whilst taking my varied rounds.

A considerable portion of my time was spent at St. Kilda, one of the most agreeable of the Melbourne suburbs, and which boasts an array of elegant villa residences, almost sufficient to constitute a handsome and a thriving city.

What steam achieves in conveying the denizens of Pyrmont, Balmain, Waterview, St. Leonards, Great Manly, and other spots to and from Sydney, the railway performs in whirling the residents of St. Kilda, Emerald Hill, Sandridge, Brighton, Williamstown, and numerous other suburban localities to and from Melbourne, at all hours of the day, and at a very moderate charge. The Sandridge and St. Kilda stations are both under the same roof at the foot of Elizabeth-street. To St. Kilda the distance may be some four or five miles, and a first-class ticket costs sixpence.

At the St. Kilda terminus there is a stand of Albert cars, to which we in Auckland are now becoming accustomed, although to my taste they are ugly and comfortless when compared with the cosy Sydney Hansoms. These cars are numerous and well regulated, and charge moderate fares. St. Kilda is an extensive suburb, situate on a pleasant bight of Hobson's Bay, which it faces with goodly rows of handsome terraces, amid which hotels of a superior order occupy no unimportant position. A stranger in quest of a St. Kilda friend cannot do better than charter an Albert, in which, for one shilling of good and lawful money, he will be conveyed to his destination.

I had frequently read of the disasters of a Melbourne flood. I was now destined to witness its ravages. It commenced raining heavily on the night of the 16th July, and the morning of the 17th dawned dully and dismally. As day wore it blew fresh, and the rain fell in thick and angry squalls. I had intended to have gone to Williamstown, on a visit to Captain Norman, but on setting out I changed my mind, for the day was raw and gusty, and the wide and well paved gutters were rushing and roaring like so many mountain torrents, the water being nearly level with the foot bridges that span them, and which, as I have already stated, are thrown across from the pavement to the causeway at every street corner of right angled Melbourne. Cabs and cabmen looked dreary and *drookit*. The streets were disconsolate and dismal. It was a day of aqueous desolation. Instead therefore of proceeding to Williamstown, I took train to St. Kilda, where I remained in comfortable quarters for the next two or three days. During this time it rained without intermission. The Yarra rose rapidly, and the surrounding low lands became submerged. On the 19th the day was tolerably fair, with occasional showers. I profited by this break in the weather, and returned to town by the railway. From St. Kilda to Flinders-street, the only dry ground was the line over which the train passed; and that was washed on either hand to within a few inches of the carriage way. We passed through the midst of a chocolate hued torrent, in which half-submerged shops and dwellings, portions of fences peeping up here and there as if to apprise you that they had been put down to enclose the fields that lay engulphed underneath, were the peculiar landmarks of this inland ocean, whose central and boiling current fumed and fretted to disembogue itself amidst the wash of the near but low-lying sea. It was a grand but sorrowful sight—men and women driven, for the time, from house and home—their foundations sapped—their "fixins" destroyed, and still exposed to similar periodical immersion and ruin, because of the insufficiency of fall to carry off, and the want of dykes and embankments to curb those torrents. Well, thought I, and I hugged myself with the thought—Melbourne, undoubtedly, is a grand, a queenly city, but thank goodness we in Auckland are exempt from the destroying influences of winter floods, or the equally ruinous inflictions of summer droughts.

EXECUTION OF JAMES STEWART FOR MURDER.

(*Abridged from the Bathurst Times, November 23.*)

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the extreme penalty of the law was carried into effect, within the walls of the gaol, upon the criminal James Stewart, who was condemned to death, at the last assizes, for the murder of his mate, Charles Verdhun. Up to within the last two or three days, he maintained himself with equanimity; but as the day on which he was to end his existence drew nigh, he showed visible signs of restlessness and anxiety. Though several attempts were made to induce him to confess his guilt, he remained obdurate, and to every question about the crime he had committed, replied, "They cannot identify the body." The Rev. Mr. Sharpe was unremitting in his attentions, and the unfortunate man seemed to derive comfort and consolation from his ministrations. On Sunday night he slept very little, passing most of the time in reading and prayer. During the afternoon of Monday he became somewhat excited, and in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Chippendale, the governor of the gaol, made a free confession of his guilt, which was afterwards taken down in writing, and signed by himself. He now seemed relieved, and addressed himself to his devotions, with a zeal which gave hopes of a sincere penitence. Through the whole of the night he was, with the assistance of Mr. Sharpe, engaged in prayer, and did not once lay down to rest. When the time for the execution drew near, the whole of the prisoners were locked in their cells, and the condemned man shortly before the executioner and his assistant were introduced, came into the corridor, and speaking in a loud voice, attempted to address his miserable associates in crime. He exhorted them to take warning by his fate, and then fancying that he could not make himself heard, raised his voice still higher, desiring to let all within the gaol hear him confess his guilt. He worked himself into an ecstacy of excitement, and was with difficulty restored to calmness by Mr. Chippendale. He walked hurriedly to and fro, with his hands clasped, and during a few seconds seemed absorbed in prayer, and then retired to his cell for a brief period. The executioner having now prepared the prisoner for the scaffold—which he at once ascended—he addressed the few spectators present, who numbered about twenty, and in a few words openly confessed that he murdered poor Verdhun in cold blood. He had been a very bad man throughout his life, and his sins he said were "as big as the gaol." He had prayed to his Maker for forgiveness, and he trusted that his prayers had been heard. Whilst still engaged in fervent supplication, the fatal bolt was drawn, and with a heavy plunge the guilty man passed into eternity, death being instantaneous. In accordance with a request made by the condemned man before his death, the body was taken to the Presbyterian cemetery for interment.

Subjoined we publish the confession alluded to above:—

Bathurst Gaol, November 21st, 1864.

I, James Stewart, who am to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on to-morrow, make the following true statement:—

I am the man who escaped from the Benalla watchhouse, in the colony of Victoria, on the 21st January, 1862, and the money then and there taken from me belongs to Valere, the storekeeper, of Violet Town. I am also the man who stole two horses from Mr. Dunn, livery stable keeper, Geelong, in the aforesaid colony, of Victoria, about ten years ago. And also, about the same time I robbed Dr. Leck, of Portland Bay, in Victoria, and also the same who robbed Mr. Thompson, of Wardialloek, Victoria, and Mr. Henty, of Portland, a little after, of horses.

I am also the same man who stuck up Mr. Watts, of Port Fairy, Victoria, and who stole Mr. M'Law's horses from the same place. I made my escape from Big Dick, the policeman, at Horsham, Victoria, and I it was who robbed a man of £40, at Kennedy's publice-house, Hopkins river, Victoria. It was I too, who took one horse, saddle, and bridle from Mr. Bostock, of Elephant Bridge, Victoria, and it was I who committed the robbery between Four Posts and Horsham. I also robbed Mr. Meredith, of Mount Gambier, Victoria, of a horse, bridle, saddle, and fire-arms. I also stole a horse, bridle, and saddle, from Brown, Mount Napier, Victoria. I also broke into Mr. Valere's store, Violet Town—the same whom I robbed of the money—and stole a revolver, which I left at the Junction public-house, at Ballarat. I stole a horse from Mr. Osborne, of Bendigo, Victoria, and another from the Deniliquin Woolshed.

I robbed Mr. F. Hunter, of Mount Gambier. I robbed Mr. Bowman, of the Wakefield South Australia, and Mr. Collier, of the Murray River, Victoria, and it was I who stole a horse from the chief-constable, of Port Fairy, Victoria. I committed a forgery of £10 on Mr. Ware, of Spring Creek, Victoria.

These are some of the numerous robberies which I have committed, and which I now deeply lament.

I, James Stewart, also humbly and most sorrowfully confess that I am the murderer of Charles Verdhun, and for which awful crime I now most penitently pray the Almighty to have mercy on my soul, and I do sincerely hope my awful punishment may prove a warning to all.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT RESIDENT IN LONDON.

The following letters are contained in further correspondence ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8th November, 1864.

Representative Agent to Colonial Secretary.

5, Cannon-street, London, E.C., 26th April, 1864.

Sir,—Considering the relation in which I stand to the Colonial Government, I feel it to be due to you to inform you that I have been solicited by some of the leading liberals of Salisbury to come forward as a candidate for the representation of that borough in the House of Commons, on the dissolution of Parliament, and that I have consented to do so. One of the present members, Lieut.-General Buckley, has announced his intention of retiring on the dissolution of the present Parliament; and I have been accepted by his supporters with so much cordiality, that I see but little reason to doubt my ultimate success. It is very uncertain when the present Parliament will be dissolved; the dissolution may take place this year, and by many it is believed that it will, but under any circumstances it cannot be delayed beyond next session.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD HAMILTON,
Representative Agent of New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary to Representative Agent.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 21st June, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of April last, in which you intimate your intention of becoming a candidate for a seat in the Imperial Parliament at the next general election.

2. As this step appears to be incompatible with the strictly non-political character of the duties you have to perform as Colonial Agent, it seems proper to inform you, in order to avoid the misconceptions and inconveniences incident to the double position you propose to assume, that should you enter Parliament, arrangements will be made for relieving you from the duties of Colonial Agent.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

Representative Agent to Colonial Secretary.

196, Gresham House, Old Broad-street,
London, E.C., 26th August, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 21st of June, 1864, in reference to my intention (communicated to you in my letter of the 26th April last) of becoming a candidate for a seat in the Imperial Parliament at the next general election; and I regret to find that you consider that this step would be incompatible with the strictly non-political character of the duties I have to perform as Colonial Agent, and that you have arrived at the conclusion that it will be desirable to make new arrangements, in the event of my becoming a member of the House of Commons.

In reply, I have the honour to observe that, until the receipt of this communication from you, I had no reason to suppose that I was either exempted or precluded from discharging, as Colonial Agent, duties of a political character.

On the contrary, both the letter of your predecessor, dated the 22nd of April, 1863, offering me the appointment, and the patent of office registered 21st of November, 1863, led me to infer that it was expressly intended that I should act as the political as well as the commercial Agent of the Colony. In both the officer is designated as a Representative Agent; and in the latter it is pointed out that the existing Commercial Agency would shortly terminate, and that henceforward commercial transactions would be comparatively small.

I am also justified in inferring that this was the view entertained by the Ministers by whom the office I hold was created; inasmuch as, shortly after my appointment, I received instructions from the Honorable Charles Cowper to enter into communication with her Majesty's Government on two important questions, both being of a political rather than a commercial character, viz.: the establishment of a Postal Service via Panama, on the basis of an equal contribution between this country and the Australian Colonies, and the concession of Imperial privileges to gold coin struck at the Sydney Mint.

My object in drawing your attention to these facts, is to shew that there was not, either in the terms of my appointment or in the character of the business I have had to transact, any reason why I should consider that my duties were to be confined to those of a strictly non-political character.

This, however, is not material; for whatever be the extent and nature of those duties, I should not, in the absence of express instructions from the Colonial Government, have felt myself precluded from entering Parliament. My own opinion would have been that, as the representative agent of the colony, I could do but little without the influence which a seat in Parliament alone can give, and that, as an agent confined to the transaction of commercial business, it would be a matter of indifference whether I was in Parliament or not. This was the view entertained by your predecessor in office; and I was continually urged to go into Parliament, as the only means of effectually promoting the interests of the colony.

I have only further to add, that if the opinion you have formed on the subject had been communicated to me at an earlier date, it is very possible that I should have hesitated as to my course, but I have now entered into engagements which must be fulfilled, and I have no alternative but to place my resignation in your hands; and in so doing, I beg to assure you that the orders of your Government will continue to receive every attention till you find it convenient to make fresh arrangements.

I have, &c.,

EDWD. HAMILTON, Representative Agent of New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary to Representative Agent.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
22nd October, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, by the last mail, of your letter of the 26th August last, in which you tender the resignation of the office of Representative Agent for New South Wales, and to inform you that the same has been accepted; but the Government will be glad to avail itself of your offer to retain your present functions until the appointment of your successor shall have been duly notified.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Singleton correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* says:—Reaping commenced last week at Wellombi Brook, Falbrook, Westbrook, and other places in this district. We learn that in several instances the wheat turns out better than was anticipated, and mostly all that have any wheat fit for the reaping hook expect to obtain a fair average crop.

THE ENFIELD RIFLE.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, September 3.*)

We insert the following long letter from a distinguished young officer, because it gives some practical illustrations of the value, under suitable circumstances, of the weapon, and of the system which officers of no mean authority are bent on decrying.

Our correspondent writes:—"I believe there could not possibly have been a better opportunity for testing the powers of the Enfield rifle on service, and also the effect of the musketry training on the British soldier, than in the late frontier campaign in India, and it is entirely from this campaign that my experience is drawn; for though I have seen the Enfield rifle used on service in former wars, yet at that time the ammunition was so indifferent, and the men themselves so utterly ignorant of the use of the rifle, that it could not be considered as any test whatever. The first time I saw the value of a rifle in the hands of a man who knew how to use it, was at a piquet called the Eagle's Nest. This, as the name would imply, was on the top of a small hillock, which stood out on the side and half-way up the mountain on the left of our position at the Umbeyla Pass, and had been converted into a very snug place, capable of holding about eighty men, by means of a rough stone wall about four feet high, sufficiently strong to resist musketry. At daybreak on the morning of the 28th of October, 1863, the marksmen of the 71st and 101st Regiments, consisting of a sergeant and twenty-six men, under command of an instructor of musketry, were sent up to this piquet, I believe more for the motive of attracting the enemy's attention from a convoy of sick men who were going to the rear, than with any idea of resisting an attack; but, as it turned out, an attack had been planned by the enemy on the piquet above mentioned for this very day. Space and time will not admit of my entering into a full account of the attack and defence of the piquet, and besides, my object is only to do justice to the Enfield rifle and musketry instruction. About 180 yards in front of the piquet was a small open piece of ground, and when it was ascertained that the enemy really meant mischief, this spot was pointed out to the marksmen as affording the best opportunity for them to take steady shots, for the ground beyond was so covered with trees, bushes, and large rocks, that, though there were some thousands of the enemy rushing on, yet they jumped so quickly behind cover that only a snap shot could be obtained; and as it was an hour and a half's climb up from camp, the officer in command of the marksmen was very anxious not to waste a single round of ammunition. The first man who appeared on the above-named spot was a standard-bearer, and I was perfectly astonished at the steadiness of the men, most of them young soldiers, who had never seen a shot fired in earnest; for, instead of twenty shots being fired at random directly he showed his nose, he was allowed to come well out into the open, and then only three shots were fired; whether all three hit or not, I can't say, but the man fell dead. Another came out to pick up the standard, but he shared the same fate, and within five minutes there were six men lying round the flag, and this not the effect of random firing, but the steady, cool shooting of two or three men who knew how to handle the weapon in their hands. During this time the enemy were rushing on in swarms, but so deadly was the shooting, and so many were the bodies lying in front of the piquet, that they did not dare to try and carry the place by a *coup de-main*, which they certainly would have done had the shooting been less accurate. A young soldier, the steadiest shot in the 101st as I afterwards found out, was standing close to me, when one of the enemy ran across an open space 150 yards in front. The man put his rifle to his shoulder, but did not fire. I asked him his reason for not doing so, and he answered that he could not cover him correctly. I did not say anything, but thought the man had thrown away a very good chance. Not half a minute after the Benair recrossed; I looked at the marksman. He took a steady aim, but the enemy reached the opposite rock, and no shot was fired. I felt angry at this, and told him that if he did not intend to fire any more, he had better give his ammunition over to somebody who would make use of it. He said it was no use firing unless certain of his aim, as it only made him unsteady, and gave the enemy confidence. He had scarcely done speaking when the man appeared outside the rock, waving his (*tulwar*) sword in defiance. The next instant he lay stretched on the ground, with a bullet through his chest. "There, sir," said the marksman, as he quietly brought his rifle down, and commenced loading; "it was much better for me to wait till I was certain, than fire and miss him, as I probably should have done at first." I was obliged to agree with him, and feel very small. A short time afterwards several of the Sikhs in our piquet jumped over the breastwork, and ran out in front to pick up the swords and standards dropped by the enemy; and one man venturing rather too far, was surprised by a Benair, who had been hiding behind a rock. The Sikh, instead of fighting, turned and ran for the piquet as hard as he could go; but the enemy was the fastest, and besides not being encumbered with a rifle and belts, was rapidly overtaking him—in fact so close was he that, although I had a rifle in my hand at the time, I did not dare fire for fear of hitting the wrong man—but just as the Benair raised his arm to cut the Sikh down, crack went a rifle, and he fell literally on to the sepoy, shot through the heart. I inquired who had fired the shot, and found it was my friend, who was so careful not to fire unless certain of his aim. Now every officer knows that these sort of men are invaluable on service, but what would this man have done without any instruction in the use of his rifle? In all probability he would have used as much ammunition as he could lay hands on and hit nobody. On another occasion, one of the enemy's chiefs stood upon a rock, about 500 yards off, and regularly defied the piquet; two of the marksmen of the 71st fired several shots at him without effect, and the officer told them not to fire any more, as the enemy were evidently coming on to attack, and they had better reserve their ammunition for a more favourable opportunity, when one of the marksmen named Rettree asked to be allowed to fire one more shot, as he felt certain that they had been firing with too much elevation; he got permission, and lowering his sight fifty yards, fired; the enemy threw up his arms and fell, and they did not dare to go and remove his body till after dark. I will mention one more instance, which was told me by an officer in the Artillery, who said he did not believe in the Enfield rifle until it was forced on him by this circumstance. I give the story as he told it to me. 'I pointed out to one of your marksmen the other day, who was up in my battery, a Benair standing with half his body exposed from behind a tree. I asked him what distance it was, and he said about 400 yards. I thought it was more, but did not say anything, wishing to see what sort of a shot the man would make. The first shot hit the centre of the tree, but the man did not move; the second hit the tree about a foot above the first one, still the man did not move, fancying, I presume that he was completely under cover; the third shot I could not see any sign of, and began to fancy that my friend's two first shots were flukes, when just as I turned to go away, I saw the man step out, try to support himself by the tree, and fall dead. I went down to look at the body after the fighting was all over, and measured the distance. It was exactly 400 yards. But perhaps the greatest tribute of all paid to the Enfield rifle was by one of the enemy's chiefs, who when he was asked what he thought of the British soldiers, said, "They wern't much good with their swords, but they were wonderful straight shots." These incidents point out for themselves the effect of musketry instruction, and the two regiments that were up at the Umbeyla Pass are not by any means good shooting corps, one being 126 on the list, and the other 173." It must be remarked that these excellent shots were not fired upon by the enemy when taking aim, and that it was all "target practice" for them. The enemies of the weapon and system might adduce many instances of injurious effects on the service, produced, as they say, by both, and we know one very gallant and experienced young officer who declares that "back sights" will be the death of our army.

Electorate of Liverpool Plains.—Saturday's *Tamworth Examiner* mentions that Mr. Burdekin has determined not to offer himself as a candidate for this constituency, but to seek re-election nearer home. It is understood that he will contest the electorate of the Williams with Mr. Allen and others. In parting with Mr. Burdekin, we are convinced that the electors will have some difficulty in finding a gentleman as well qualified in every respect for the high post he recently held. Possessed of ample means, a liberal education, of good social position, prudent, painstaking, and courteous, we shall be well pleased if we get a gentleman his equal in these respects. We regret much that circumstances deprive us of his services, for we believe such men reflect credit on their constituents.

The *Port Denison Times* of the 12th instant states that Mr. Dalrymple has been presented with an address signed by a numerous body of the most influential electors, requesting him to stand for the representation of the Kennedy District, and that in default of another candidate his return is tolerably certain.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Fairy Rock, brig, 191 tons, Captain Wilkinson, from New Caledonia 13th instant. Passenger—Mr. Towick. Small, agent

James Paterson (s.), 500 tons, Captain Harley, from Port Denison 16th, and Rockhampton 18th instant Passengers—Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Packer, Messrs. Wilson, M'Donald (2), and 15 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Samson (s.), 206 tons, Captain Benaud, from the Manning 23rd instant. Passengers—Miss Sullivan, Miss Mackie, Messrs. Gafton, Wallace, and 6 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

NOVEMBER 25.

Novelty, 276 tons, Austin, from Auckland 17th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Laishley, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Captain Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Deere, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Lynch and 2 children, Messrs. Warner, Heath, Ramsey, Elwood, Reilly, M'Namara, Baker, Morrison, Hudson, Loder, M'Cann, Cunningham, Culpan, Powell, Bryne, Coleman.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 24.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
Louis and Miriam, for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Lady Emma, for Launceston; Alexandra (s.), for Rockhampton; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Fulton (s.), for New Caledonia; James Paterson (s.), for Port Denison.

CLEARANCE.—NOVEMBER 24.

Telegraph (s.), 660 tons, Captain Wiseman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Graham, Mr. M'Dowall, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Bonny, Mr. W. A. Shoobert, Mr. R. Younge, Mrs. R. Younge, Mr. C. Box, Mr. W. T. Liscombe, Mrs. Shields, Mr. Halloran, and 28 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Corio (s.), from Bellambi, with 185 tons coal; Thane (s.), from Richmond River, with 7560 feet of pine, 49 hides; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 78 bales wool, 170 bales hay, 132 bags maize, 10 casks tallow, 317 hides, 5 bales skins, 112 cases oranges, 18 bags oysters, 7 bags potatoes, 18 sides bacon, 4 cases eggs, 6 casks 1 case wine, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Contest, for the Hawkesbury; Lurline, for Newcastle; Gleaner, for Manning River; Corio (s.), for Bellambi; Ellen, for Twofold Bay; Æolus, for Morpeth; Emily Ann, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

James Paterson (s.), from Port Denison: 12 bales wool, 5 bundles skins, 4 hogsheads tallow, 79 hides, Durham and Irwin; 35 bales wool, H Beit; 10 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. From Rockhampton: 19 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 17 bales wool, 1 bale skins, Mort and Co.; 38 bales wool, G. K. Ingelow; 1 bale wool, C. Moore; 40 bales wool, J. Binney and Co.; 5 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 46 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 101 oz gold, 9 bales wool, Bank N. S. Wales. From Gladstone: 88 bales wool, J. M'Lean; 38 hides, 1 cask tallow, 1 bundle wool, 1 bundle sheepskins, Mort and Co.; 25 oz gold, John Fraser and Co.; 196 oz gold, Bank Australasia; 25 bales wool, Order.

Fairy Rock, from New Caledonia: 1 ton beche-de-mer, Small.

Novelty, from Auckland: 1 case instruments, Brush and MacDonnell; 33 packages kaurilgum, S. A. Joseph; 60 packages merchandise, J. Caldwell; 40 packages chicory, Gilfillan and Co.; 1 package instruments, Dr. Spede; 57 packages merchandise, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 parcel, Gordon and Gotch; 88 packages bags, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 11 half-tierces tobacco, D. Cohen and Co.; 20 cases cigars, Watkins and Leigh; 1 case mantles, J. C. Teakle; 4 casks butter, J. Rayner; 6 packages fruit, H. Woodward; 100 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 72 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 4 casks fish, Tin Hing; 6 trunks boots, Bostock and Co.; 25 cases fruit, A. Williams; 2 pianos, J. H. Anderson; 8 casks fish, Chen Ateak; 252 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 55 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 18 bags oysters, G. Clark; 100 bales raisins, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 29 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 65 bags oysters, Emerson; 60 bags oysters, P. James; 151 bags maize, J. Walker; 78 bales hemp, Smith and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Louis and Miriam, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Alexandra (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR PORT DENISON AND GLADSTONE.—By the James Paterson (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young, this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR HOBART TOWN AND EDEN.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By H. I. M. S. Fulton, this day, at noon, if not underway.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, November 24: Susannah Booth, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Clulow, for Otago

The s.s. James Paterson left Port Denison on Wednesday, November 16th, and arrived at the Upper Flats, Fitzroy River, Rockhampton, on the 18th, at 1 p.m.; cleared the river on the 20th, at 9 p.m., and arrived at Gladstone on Monday, 21st, at 6 a.m.; left again same day at 2 p.m., and arrived at Sydney Heads on Thursday, 24th, at 4 p.m. From Port Denison to Gladstone strong S.E. winds, with squally weather and rain; from thence to Smoky Cape, light E. and N.E. winds. From Smoky Cape to Seal Rocks, experienced a heavy thunderstorm, wind veering from N.W. to S. From Seal Rocks to Sydney, light S.E. and N.E. winds, with a heavy S.S.E. swell. The Balclutha arrived in the Fitzroy on Friday last; passed a vessel lying at anchor under Lady Elliott's Island, name unknown; passed the City of Brisbane on Thursday, at 11 a.m., off Clarence Peak, and the surveying schooner off Clarence Heads.

VESSELS DUE.—From London: Devonshire, 107 days; Blackwall, 102 days; Rifleman, 102 days; Stornoway, 96 days; Melrose, 94 days; Duncan Dunbar, 84 days. From Liverpool: Gorilla, 140 days; Montmorency, 89 days.

A new fore-and-aft schooner of 70 tons, built by Mr. W. Piper, at Port Stephens, for Mr. W. Livingstone, arrived yesterday. She is a very pretty model, and built entirely of colonial hardwood, expressly for the Port Stephens trade.

The French steamer Fulton leaves to-day for New Caledonia.

The Fairy Rock has made a fair passage of 11 days from New Caledonia, head winds having been experienced a portion of the time.

The Samson (s.) left the Manning Bar at 0.30 p.m. Wednesday; 4 p.m., stopped at Cape Hawke River to land one passenger and a boat; experienced light breezes and dull cloudy weather, accompanied with light showers of rain as far as Black Head; 10.30, commenced to blow from S.; 1.30 a.m. on Thursday, put into Port Stephens, blowing hard, with heavy head sea; left again same morning, at 7; from thence experienced moderate N.E. winds and fine weather, and arrived at Sydney at 8 p.m. She brings up 582 bags maize, 28 cases eggs, 7 coops poultry, 7 hides, 3 bags horns, 12 pigs, 16 bags onions, 28 bags oats, and sundries.

The Novelty left Auckland on the 16th instant, in company with the barque Bella Mary, bound for Hobart Town, and the Lombard for Newcastle. The Novelty experienced light variable winds.

The Alexandra, with the South Australian mails on board, left Glenelg at 2.15 p.m. on the 27th October; sighted Cape Borda at 8 p.m., with fresh breeze from the south-south-west; passed Cape Borda at 11 p.m., being rather more than 12 miles per hour; arrived at King George's Sound 11.45 a.m. 31st October, after an unusually rapid passage of ninety-three hours and a half. The return passage from the Sound to Glenelg was again accomplished in the short space of eighty-nine hours, being the quickest passage on record. The speed of the Alexandra has been much accelerated owing to the new screw lately fitted on her by the A. S. N. Company's chief engineer, Mr. M'Arthur.—*S.A. Register*, November 11.

On the 1st November King George's Sound was visited by a cyclone. It commenced with north-west winds and squally weather, barometer standing at 29.70. At 11 a.m. wind veered to the north, in heavy squalls with rain. At 4 p.m., the barometer at 29.56, a sudden shift of wind to the south-west took place, accompanied with furious gales and tremendous squalls, during which the mail steamer Bombay, as well as the Alexandra, had to let go their second anchors. Owing to the severity of the gale the former could not proceed to sea, and kept her steam up all night. No casualties fortunately took place, with the exception of the sinking of a lighter.—*S. A. Register*, November 11.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

November 22.—Grafton (s.), for Macleay River.
November 22.—Kathleen, barque, M'Donald, for Nelson, N.Z., with 310 tons coal.
November 22.—Result, brig, Ritchie, for Geelong, with 280 tons coal.
November 22.—Moonta, ship, Marsh, for Wallaroo, with 850 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

November 22.—Concord, from Port Stephens.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVALS.

November 18.—Star of Australia (s.), Balclutha (s.), from Sydney.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

November 9.—Edith and Mary, from San Francisco, with 2000 half-sacks flour, and 6000 sacks wheat.
November 13.—Bengal and Lombard, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

November 10.—Iserbrook, for Valparaiso.
November 15.—Mary and Edith, for Sydney.
November 16.—Lombard, for Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 24.

2 cases cigars, D. Cohen and Co.
5 cases specimens, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
1000 bags salt, H. Bell

DUTY PAID

97 packages tea, Meyerfeld and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

November 23.—Gem, from Belfast.

DEPARTURES.

November 23.—Hero (s.), for Otago; Royal Shepherd (s.), for Port Albert.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

NOVEMBER 24, 9 A.M.

Grafton ...	S. Fine.
Tenterfield ...	N.E. Fine.
Armidale ...	E. fine. Bar. 26·840. Ther. 61·
Tamworth ...	Calm. Cloudy.
Murrurundi ...	S.E. Fine.
Singleton ...	Calm. Fine.
Maitland ...	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle ...	S.S.E. Fine. Bar. 30·126 Ther. 68·8.
Sydney ...	E.N.E. Fine. Bar. 30·034 Ther. 64·1.
South Head ...	N.E. Fine, and clear.
Penrith ...	Calm. Fine.
Bathurst ...	W. Fine, cool. Bar. 27·852 Ther. 64·0.
Mudgee ...	S.E. Very fine.
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine.
Orange ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Young ...	S.W. Fine.
Forbes ...	S. Fine, warm.
Wollongong ...	S. Very fine.
Kiama ...	S. Very fine.
Goulburn ...	W. Fine. Bar. 27·218. Ther. 64·2.
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine.
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Fine.
Yass ...	W. Fine.
Gundagai ...	W. Fine.
Tumut ...	W. Fine.
Kiandra ...	N.W. Fine.
Albury ...	S.W. Fine. Bar. 29·582. Ther. 64 0.
Wagga Wagga ...	S.W. Fine.
Deniliquin ...	S. Fine. Warm. Bar. 29 864. Ther. 70·0.
Hay ...	Calm. Fine.
Melbourne ...	S.W. by W. Fine, pleasant. Bar. 30·145. Ther. 60·
Queenscliff ...	S.S.W. Showery. Bar. 30·18. Ther. 62·
Cape Schank ...	E. Fine, dull, hazy. Bar. 29·20. Ther. 61·
Cape Otway ...	S.W. Fine, dull. Bar. 29·971. Ther. 56·
Portland ...	S.S.W. Dull. Bar. 30·230. Ther. 62·
Adelaide ...	S.S.W. Light, variable. Bar. 30·110 Ther. 69·
Moama ...	Calm. Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Nov. 24.	6 30 a.m.	N.E.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Strong and cloudy.
	6 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41" Longitude 10h. 4m 48s.

Magnetic Variation, 10° 1' 38" East, deduced from observations commencing October 19th, and ending November 10th, 1864.

THE Time Ball is dropped daily at 1h p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32 Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

NOVEMBER 23RD, 1864. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29 785	74·1	69	W.N.W.	0 25	4	10	0	4
P.M. 3	29 79	75 5	66	N.	0 25	4	3	0·06	2
.. 9	29 9 4	62 6	81	S.	1·00	6	0	0	1
Mean ..	29 807	70 7	68 7		0 50	5	4 3	0 06	2 3

TEMPERATURE.

Shade—Maximum	81·0	Sun—maximum	120·1
Minimum	67 1	Grass—minimum	64·1
Mean	49·4	Water	66·6
Range	13 9		

REMARKS.—Zodiacal light at 7 p.m.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

NOVEMBER 24TH, 1864, CIVIL RECKONING.

Station.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.	Ozone.
Sydney	30 034	68·1	64	E.N.E.	0 25	3	81 0	64·5	0	6
Newcastle ..	30·057	72 0	97	E.S.E.	1·00	8	77·0	66 1	0 08	
Armidale ..	30 079	61 0		E.	1·00	8				
Bathurst ..	29 961	66·0	48	W.S.W.	1·00	0	91·0	34·0	0 08	
Goulburn ...	30 052	65 8	49	W.N.W.	4 00	Cl'r.	76·1	40·8	0	
Albury ...	30 049	64·8	79	W.N.W.	1·00	0		44·0		
Deniliquin.	30·164	63·0	47	S.	4 00	1	110·1		0	

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November. 1864.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
25	FRIDAY	5 0	7 0	4 35	4 57

Moon.—New, 29th instant, 5h. 22m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

THE result of the City elections is now before our readers. Their importance has diverted attention from every other constituency and candidate. On no occasion have the votes of the people expressed more intensity of feeling, because on no question ever placed before the constituency has it been felt that the issue involved was not merely the triumph of a party, but the stability of that commercial system upon which we have until lately successfully based our prosperity. Were it possible to analyse the votes, and to trace the majorities to their source, it would be found that persons entertaining very strong repugnance to the successful candidates, have nevertheless supported them. They have felt deeply the complication of affairs and the combat between personal preferences and a sense of political duty. It was impossible not to feel that several who now come forward as strenuous maintainers of free trade are not impeachable for their former conduct. They created the financial difficulty which has led to a disastrous tariff, and they offered the precedent of measures which, though not sanctioned by the Legislature, received at least the approbation of more than one Liberal Cabinet. Mr. COWPER and his colleagues can hardly claim to be free traders in the face of their budgets. As a matter of personal retort, therefore, the plea was thoroughly defensible that the present Ministry had followed the example of their predecessors—that they only recommended to the Assembly, and carried to the Legislative Council, a financial scheme which had in principle the sanction of the COWPER Ministry.

It was not, however, the intention of the great body of electors to define the moral qualities or party merits of the several candidates. The object in view was to settle at once and for ever the policy of this country on the principles of free trade;—to send out to the world at once an intelligible signal of the popular sympathy and determination; to make it known to all merchants in every quarter of the globe with whom we have correspondence—that they may deal with us without fear—that they may send their vessels to this port without the apprehension of vexatious customs—that they may make this city the emporium of Australian trade without being liable to emergency tariffs and unknown applications of a crude system of protection. We believe this was the reason which induced many to vote for men whose public life has never commanded their esteem, and for some whose general character has even provoked their abhorrence. There are times when it is necessary to absorb all interests in one—to sacrifice all predilections, and to do what is to be done effectually and finally. However hard the wrench—however painful the surrender, it is necessary, and we are glad the mercantile community of this city have with a voice almost unanimous pronounced in favour of commercial freedom.

Although the present Ministry made a blunder extremely dangerous to the prosperity of the country, and which may justify their overthrow, when they present themselves to their constituencies, there are other considerations which may be admissible than those to which we have been compelled to confine our attention. It would have been fatal to our commercial freedom for the City to have given an uncertain response; but no such consequences will result from the electors elsewhere giving a place in the councils of the country to men of ability and experience, like some of the present Ministerial party. We should certainly wish to see rather more than less of the determination and acumen often displayed by Mr. MARTIN. We should like to see secured a voice in the Assembly to several of his supporters whose fidelity to his flag has induced them in some instances to forego their own views, but who may be safely trusted not to concur in any measure which must seriously compromise our permanent interests. It is of no consequence, in view of the reputation of the colony, what may be the opinions of Tumut or Murrumbidgee. The commercial world, neither here nor elsewhere, will be in the slightest degree moved by a protectionist demonstration under those respectable but not very imposing names. It is in such constituencies that men of great talent, but not in harmony with the prevailing policy of the country, may find a sanctuary, and be thus qualified to interpose their caveat—to exercise their surveillance—to check and resist the corrupt tendencies of Governments. And here the MARTIN Ministry are entitled to public gratitude. We pass over small objections of more or less weight. The broad characteristic presented by the present Government has been a manly resistance to those corrupt and corrupting influences which have damaged so much our political institutions. Upon the whole, their Commission of the Peace was a courageous and salutary measure. They have effected savings in the public service which are not to be despised. They have checked that systematic bribery of the Press which was so fairly exposed to reprobation. They have in various forms shown a spirit of independence which will always have its weight and influence upon the minds of English men. We should be sorry, therefore—even under the emergencies of the present moment—if their past political errors deprived them of a voice in our future legislation. It is absolutely necessary that we should have a considerable number of men who will hold in check any power which may happen to be in the ascendant, and prevent an accidental triumph from becoming a settled and intolerable despotism.

If any lesson may be deduced from the present state of affairs, it is the facility with which men may throw away a position by a few blundering measures. The MARTIN Ministry certainly entered upon office with the good wishes and support of many who had little sympathy with their peculiar idiosyncrasies. It was felt that the time had arrived when it was requisite to break in upon the existing confederacy, and to disperse the party which had held so long, and apparently with so much security, the monopoly of all political power. But the unfortunate mistake of a tariff—the postponement of other and possible means of financial relief—the mismanagement of the loan—and now the threat of protection, have deprived them of their weight in the country, and given back to those who have little merited it the power they had apparently lost. People forget now that the late Ministry accumulated a debt of £400,000—that it sacrificed the land revenue of the country by a measure whose moral consequences are a hundred times more deplorable than its financial results: that the exercise of patronage, if not corrupt in the grossest form, often sacrificed our colonial reputation, and those moral distinctions which ought to be preserved. All this is now forgotten in the overwhelming importance of a question which the Ministry itself has elevated from one of temporary assistance to the revenue into a great and fundamental change in the commercial policy of the country. The ambiguous language employed did not in the slightest degree change the merits of the case. Obscure talk cannot deceive where men are in earnest. It was known that the PREMIER himself had announced the broadest protectionist views within a few months of his entrance on office, and it was necessary that they should be renounced absolutely and in terms, to secure for him that support which on account of his ability he would have otherwise been entitled to ask, and which he would have certainly obtained.

THE payment by the free selectors of their overdue balances is just now a matter of more financial interest to the country than we ever thought it would be. Mr. COWPER and his friends have frequently alluded to it as an available asset on which they mean to rely, and Mr. EAGAR has no doubt had his eye on the same resource. Some of the earliest payments will be due in January, 1865, and during the year £267,000 will be payable, and if the selectors will only be kind enough to cash up, they will earn the hearty gratitude of the taxpayers of the country, for a good round sum paid into the Treasury would partially relieve the existing financial embarrassment, and might diminish the necessity for fresh taxation.

The interesting question is, how many of them will pay up, and what amount of cash will they pay into the Treasury? That some will pay up is certain, for we have Mr. WILSON's assurance that he is continually applied to for information as to when and where the money will be received, and it was to give a general official answer to these applications that he issued the notice which Mr. ROBERTSON has condemned as deceptive.

Why should not all who are willing to pay be allowed to pay up at once? They have the money, and they do not want to keep it. It might burn a hole in their pockets; it might disappear in one of the thousand ways in which money is too apt to vanish. Hard working men are often very bad bankers for themselves, why should not the Government be the banker for them? The object in insisting on a lapse of three years before the balance could be payable was to secure a *bona fide* occupation of the ground for that term, but this purpose would be sufficiently secured by withholding the title till that period had elapsed. The money might be paid on account at once, and the title granted as prescribed by the Act on sufficient proof of the fulfilment of all the conditions.

But apart from this arrangement, the question arises whether by adding to the privileges the free selector at present enjoys, a greater inducement to pay up could not be presented, and whether it would be desirable to offer such inducements. At present there is not inducement enough. Five per cent. is below the current market rate of interest, and as long as the Government is content with that easy rate, those who know how to manage properly, and who can invest their surplus money to advantage will find it more profitable to remain indebted to the Government than to part with their money by paying up.

But some additional inducements to pay up the balance might be offered; and the grazing right seems to afford the opportunity for this. At present, this right is of limited value. In many instances, we believe it is quite undefined, and where it is defined, it is only by pegs. No selector can fence it in, because it is open to selection by any one else. He cannot confine his own cattle to it; he cannot keep his neighbours' stock off it. It is an unfenced block of land, held on a precarious tenure; and the impounding law offers the opportunity for great annoyance. Where neighbours are friendly, there is no practical inconvenience; but in that case, all the adjacent land is practically a common, and the boundaries of the grazing right are merely formal. But where settlers are thick and quarrelsome, or where there is a chronic feud going on between the old squatter and the new comers, the vagueness of the grazing right is a serious evil.

But if the offer were made to every free selector who would pay up his cash balance, that he should have his grazing right leased to him with a right of purchase at any time, say during seven years, it is exceedingly probable that a great many would avail themselves of the privilege. They would strain a point to raise the necessary money, even if their resources were a little pinched. After they had paid their balances, and proved satisfactorily three years' occupation, they would get their titles, and be in a position, if necessary, to raise money on the security of their farms.

A lease with a right of purchase is a contingent freehold, and the lessee knowing that the land is well worth the upset price of a pound an acre—that is all he will be called upon to pay for it—will at once be in a position to begin to enclose the ground and otherwise improve it. He will treat it as his own property, because no one can take it away from him, and he can at any time, if he is in funds, pay for it and get a title, or he could at any time transfer his interest in it. It would be fair to charge a full rental for this leased land, and it would be fair also to enact that no damages for trespass could be claimed until the land was enclosed.

The advantage to the selector of securing a firm hold on his grazing right would probably in very many cases be highly appreciated, as it would secure elbow room for the future. A glance at the returns will shew that a very large number of selections have been for lots not exceeding twenty or forty acres. This was as much probably as the selectors were in a position to take up in the first instance, but if they prosper they will want to have larger farms. It will be a decided advantage, therefore, to secure the addition of three times as much on lease, with right of purchase, and to get this advantage many will be willing to strain every nerve to pay up their balances.

In that case the Treasury would be replenished by the payments for the purchased land, and by the rentals for the leased land. The selectors would not and could not complain of the proposed new conditions, because it would be quite optional to accept or reject them. No existing privilege would in any respect be interfered with, but additional privileges would be offered on certain terms, and it would be at the discretion of the selector to accept or decline those terms as best suited him. Those who accepted them would do so because it was to their interest; those who declined would do so because they did not care to pay for more than they had already secured.

The acquisition of a contingent freehold in the grazing right would probably lead to its being rapidly fenced in, and everything that encourages fencing is an advantage. No conceivable impounding law can conquer what is our great rural difficulty, so long as the holders of cattle depasture their untended stock on unfenced land. And the more we augment the numbers of people who hold stock, the more that great difficulty will be aggravated, unless fencing advances *pari passu*. From the tone in which Mr. ROBERTSON's Fencing Bill was received by his former friends, it is scarcely likely that he will reintroduce it, and it is therefore all the more desirable that, if possible, enclosure should be stimulated by some other modification of the law.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WINDSOR.

Thursday, 5.30 p.m.

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

	Windsor.	Richmond.	Total.
Mr. W. Walker	168	60	228
Mr. G. M. Pitt	140	80	220

Majority for Mr. Walker 8

FORBES.

Thursday, 11 a.m.

A numerously signed requisition representing all classes of the community is to be presented in a day or two to Mr. Josiah Strickland, requesting him to become a candidate for the representation of this constituency.

The plant of the *Lachlan Star* has been seized by the police in consequence of the non-fulfilment of a clause in the Act requiring registration.

Baron Cohen was committed for perjury in connection with Solomon Cohen's late case. The general opinion is that the evidence given at the Police Office is insufficient for the Crown.

We have had hot winds here, which terminated in trifling showers, but there are now more decided indications of rain.

WEST MAITLAND.

Thursday evening.

An influential meeting of electors was held tonight, at which it was resolved that a deputation be appointed to wait on Mr. B. Lee, urging him to resign in favour of his brother John Lee, as it is believed the last-named would be more acceptable to the constituency at large. The deputation is also to wait on Mr. J. Lee to request him to come forward; should he refuse, another candidate will be found.

BRISBANE.

Thursday.

A fire occured at Spring Hill, this morning, which caused the destruction of a store and two dwelling-houses. The loss is estimated at £2000.

ARRIVED.—City of Brisbane (s.)

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

Messrs. Woolf, Brothers, were fined by the City Bench to-day for selling porter which bore a forged trade mark. A further charge of forging the labels was postponed.

The Carl, from Macao, brought 860 chests 1780 half-chests and 2050 boxes of tea. She reports having spoken the Colombo, from Foochow for Sydney, in the Straits of Sunda, on the 17th October.

The cargo of the Robert Passenger, from Mauritius, consists of 5326 bags sugar and twenty packages tobacco.

Mauritius papers speak of the discovery of new gold-fields in Madagascar as a fact.

Advices by the Robert Passenger report that the sugar crops are likely to be as short as anticipated, and prices are in consequence advancing.

At auction, 14,000 bushels of Chilian wheat ex Margaret Davis were offered and only a portion sold at 6s. 11d. to 7s. 6d. A parcel of Chilian flour was also offered, but found no buyers.

Adelaide breadstuffs are in demand. Silk dressed flour, at £22, wheat, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. 14,000 bushels of wheat have been placed, privately, at 8s. 6d.; and 3000 bushels Californian oats, at 3s. 3d.

Messrs. Fraser and Co. offered the cargo of Madras sugars ex Columbine, consisting of 14,700 bags of crystals, and placed 10,000 bags at rates which show a decline of £4 per ton. Best white at £46 to £46 2s. 6d., good £42 to £42 2s. 6d., finest yellow £40, good yellow £36 to £36 2s. 6d.; also 2000 bags Mauritius sugar at a fall of 20s. per ton on former rates. Brown £32, good counter £36, yellow crystals £37 to £38 10s.

ARRIVED.—Annie Wilson, from Liverpool.

SAILED.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

The departure of the You Yangs (s.) is postponed till to-morrow.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Another motion of want of confidence against the Ministry is given notice of for to-morrow, on the pastoral question.

A crowded and turbulent meeting was held in the Town Hall last night, to hear the charges of corruption made against the Corporation. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

The sum of £3000 was passed in the Assembly for new uniforms for the volunteers.

There is little doing in the corn market. Wheat at the port is quoted at 7s. 1d., and in town 6s. 9d. Flour, £18 to £20.

Commercial business is unusually dull.

Sheep are quoted at 12s. to 15s.; lambs, 8s. to 15s.

The Rangatira (s.) was not in sight up to 5 p.m.

THE DREDGE AT MORPETH.—The dredge has been engaged during the past week in clearing the river between the old and new companies' wharves at Morpeth, where since the floods a considerable quantity of silt has been deposited, lessening by several feet the depth of the water at that place. The stuff taken up is principally fine gravel.—*Maitland Mercury*.

FREE CHURCH.—The foundation-stone of a new church to be devoted to the preaching of God's Word, according to the pure Christian doctrine, was laid yesterday evening, on an allotment of land situated in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, and very near the Bay. Rather more than a hundred persons were present on the occasion. The Rev. P. P. Agnew commenced the proceedings by prayer and praise, and the stone was then laid with the usual formalities by Miss Agnew. The Rev. Mr. Agnew then addressed the meeting, explaining how the stone had been laid according to masonic usage, and entering into a detail of the circumstances that had led to his taking the present step. The Rev. Mr. Ridley next addressed the meeting most impressively, and expressed a fervent hope that the building they were now raising might tend to the honour of the Creator. Mr. Watt also addressed the meeting, and the proceedings were brought to a conclusion by a hymn and the Apostolic benediction. A collection was made, and the rev. gentleman announced that the sum taken up in connection with this day's proceedings, amounted to £285.

SYDNEY TONIC SOL FA ASSOCIATION.—This society gave its second quarterly concert last evening at the Masonic Hall, and if a well filled building, and repeated applause, be any evidence of public favour, it may be considered as one of the most successful concerts ever given in Sydney. Without going through every item in the programme it may be stated that the best received pieces were, a quartette entitled "Softly come those strains," referring to the well known chords of the Old Hundredth, sung in a subdued tone by the whole of the singers. The air, "Angels ever bright and fair," sung with considerable sweetness and taste by a lady, whose voice with cultivation and care, promises to be one of considerable excellence; and Brinsley Richards' song of "God bless the Prince of Wales," was well performed. The choruses, though on two or three occasions showing a want of steadiness, and a lack of quickness in taking up parts, were on the whole creditably gone through. The second part consisted entirely of secular music, the greater part of which was unaccompanied. A quartett, the "Time of song," executed by male voices, was well received, and honoured with an encore. The rather hackneyed glee of Stevenson's "See our oars" passed off well; but the gem of the evening appeared to be a song entitled "Autumn winds," the sighing of the breezes being imitated by a humming vocal accompaniment. The "Tar's song" was well rendered by some half-dozen male voices. Bishop's "Hail to the chief," followed by the National Anthem, as arranged by Henry Leslie, concluded the concert. The chorus numbered seventy or eighty voices, who were ably led by Mr. J. C. Fisher, to whom great praise is due for the attention and care he appears to have bestowed upon the proper production of the pieces composing the programme. Mr. Bridson, too, as accompanyist, performed the work allotted to him in his usual satisfactory manner. On the whole, the Association may regard its second concert as a happy omen for its future prosperity.

TATTERSALL'S.—A meeting of the members of Tattersall's was held yesterday evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of having a day's racing on Monday, the 2nd of January. After some discussion, it was agreed that the races should be held on Randwick Racecourse, which had been secured for that purpose, and owners of horses are accordingly invited to enter their horses. The races will take place under the management of Tattersall's Club.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Coroner's Office, Hyde Park, on view of the body of a man named James Berry, then lying dead at the Infirmary. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was found by a constable about 9·30 p.m., on the 22nd instant, in Susan-street, Newtown. He stated in answer to a question put to him, that he had taken poison, being tired of his life; that he procured it from Mr. Williams, chemist. A messenger was sent to Dr. Schuyver, who promised that he would come to the dying man at once, but he failed to appear; Dr. Sedgwick was next sent for, but he replied that he could not attend. Deceased was subsequently removed to the Infirmary. The poison had been purchased that same evening about 7 o'clock. Deceased telling Mrs. Williams—her husband being absent at the time—that he was a farrier and wanted "an ounce of laudanum for a horse that had the gripes." The bottle was labelled "Laudanum—Poison," and he was, besides, warned as to its deadly nature. When received into the Infirmary, at 10.30 p.m. the pupils of his eyes were contracted as small as a pin head. Dr. Houston gave him an emetic, which did not operate; an effort was made to walk deceased up and down, but he had lost the use of his limbs; he died about half an hour afterwards. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased James Berry, aged 50 years, committed suicide by taking an ounce of laudanum, but what state of mind he was in at the time, there was no evidence to show." By way of a rider it was added, "We consider Dr. Schuyver highly censurable for not attending to the deceased, after he had promised to do so." At the same time and place another inquest was held on Ellen Williams, aged forty years, who was received into the Infirmary on Tuesday, the 22nd, suffering from extensive burns. Her arms, face, back, and legs were burnt; she was sensible when taken to the hospital, and said that her brother, who was subject to fits for two years past, snatched at the candle, when she was going to blow it out, at five in the morning, as she wished to go to sleep, and that her dress caught fire in consequence. She did not suggest that he had done it wilfully, or with a desire to do her any harm. The poor woman sank rapidly from exhaustion, resulting from the burning, and expired shortly after. A verdict was returned in accordance with the evidence, it being added that there "was not sufficient evidence to show how her clothes caught fire."

HAIL STORM AT THE FISH RIVER.—Writing to the *Australian Nation*, the correspondent of that journal says:—We were visited on Tuesday last by a tremendous hail storm which lasted upwards of an hour, doing an incalculable amount of damage to the crops of wheat, &c. The storm commenced about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the stones varied in size from a marble to a pullet's egg. It appeared to come from Diamond Hill, on the southern side of Mr. Lowe's, at Sidmouth Valley, and swept across to Mutton's Falls, passing over Mrs. Webb's store (of bushranging notoriety), taking in its course Mr. R. Webb's forty acres, and Mr. Burns's fifty acres of wheat, which were totally destroyed, and passed from there across the river to Mr. Rowe's seventy acres, Mr. Wade's twenty acres, and many others of minor quantity, and from thence to Mr. G. Toole's seventy acres, and Mr. R. Toole's forty acres at Crown Swamp, Tarrana, all sown with wheat, oats, &c., causing utter devastation.

THE LYSTER OPERA COMPANY AND THE N. Z. SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The *Southern Cross*, in a leading article, attaches great importance to the first appearance of the Lyster Opera Company in that city—believing that if their performances are fully patronised it will be a strong argument against the removal of the seat of Government—and thus speaks of the circumstance:—"The opera in Wellington was a failure which speaks significantly, not against the talented company who performed there, but against the 'Empire City,' which aims to be the seat of Government and everything else, but which, like the dog and the shadow, is always snapping at too much, and is losing what it has."

THE CROPS ON THE LOWER CLARENCE.—Our correspondent states that, on Palmer's Island the most of the wheat has been more or less affected by rust. It does not however, seem to spread, and there is every likelihood that the crop will come to maturity, some of it being nearly fit for the sickle. The most of the wheat is rather stunted, but the late rains did it a great deal of good, and on the whole, if all goes well, there will be a pretty fair crop considering the rough tillage the land has had. Where the seed has been of mixed varieties, I perceive that the "white lammas" and "big-headed" or "gentleman wheat" has been affected by the rust, while the "red wheat" and "golden drop" has escaped. I am informed that the three head Egyptian variety is not subject to the rust. If this is the case it is well worthy the attention of our farmers. The farmers of course are all busy putting in their maize crops, which is rather a slow process nearly all the work having to be done by the hoe, few of the farms in these parts being yet fit for the plough. A good many are also planting an acre or two of cotton, as they begin to see the necessity of raising something else besides maize.—*Clarence and Richmond Examiner*

MESSRS. Alexander Moore and Co have requested us to direct the attention of watchmakers, jewellers, and the trade generally, to their extensive sale of gold and silver lever and duplex watches, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

GROCERIES.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. wish to call attention to the unreserved sale advertised for this day, at 11, by them, at the Rooms, 362, George-street, comprising groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, ale, colonial wine, rice, &c.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their continuation sale of drapery, clothing, mohairs, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

EARTHENWARE, China, Cut Glassware, Ornaments, Ivory Table Cutlery, Papier-Mache Ware, Electro-Plated Ware, &c.—We have been desired by John G. Cohen to call the particular attention of earthenware dealers, glassware buyers, furnishing ironmongers, country buyers, and the trade generally, to his extensive, highly important and unreserved auction sale of assorted earthenware, toilet sets, ornaments, china, electro-plated ware, cut glassware, ivory table cutlery, papier-mache ware, &c., &c., at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Friday, 25th November, 1864, at 11 o'clock prompt. For further particulars see advertisements in this day's issue. Punctual attendance of buyers is particularly requested, in order to enable the Auctioneer to commence sharp at 11, in consequence of the numerous and various lots to be disposed of.—ADV.

ELECTORATE OF WEST SYDNEY.

THE POLL.

AT a quarter to seven o'clock yesterday evening, when about two thousand persons had assembled at the hustings in Wynyard square, an announcement of the probable state of the poll was given.

The Returning-officer said it was not his intention officially to declare the state of the poll until noon to-morrow (this day), but in order to relieve the anxiety the electors must feel as to the state of the poll at its close, he would give a non-official statement of the result, that was not to be regarded as decisive. He would give the names of the candidates as they appeared on the hustings:—

Mr. Eagar	1474
Darvall	2012
Love	663
Dalgleish	1187
Dr. Lang	2248
Mr. Murphy	373
Robertson	2271
Joseph	2182

He considered that this would be the final state of the poll to be declared to-morrow:—1st, Mr. Robertson; 2nd, Dr. Lang; 3rd, Mr. Joseph; 4th, Mr. Darvall.

Mr. ROBERTSON came forward amid many and loud cheers, and thanked the electors for the honour they had done him. When the official declaration was announced to-morrow he hoped it would turn out that Dr. Lang was at the head of the poll.

Dr. LANG (received with a strong outburst of cheers), begged to endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Robertson. As the official declaration of the poll had not taken place, he would be relieved from the necessity of addressing the electors at any length this evening, as he would have to address them in a regular way to-morrow. He congratulated them on this election, as it relieved the country from the stigma of a retrograde policy, and would set us right with the mercantile world at home.

Mr. DARVALL, who also was met with much applause, said: How should he thank the electors for the honour they had done him? Words were insufficient to describe how deeply he felt that honour. It little mattered to him on what part of the poll he stood so long as he had the honour of representing West Sydney. He had never seen any election so orderly, well conducted, and carried on with so much good feeling, on all sides, nor had he ever received so much kindness as he had met with in West Sydney; and if this were the happiest moment of his life in thanking them for the trust they imposed on him, there was a feeling rising superior to that happiness, in the consciousness that now they would be backed by the opinion of the people of West Sydney in their efforts to economise the revenue of the State, to tax luxuries (not to protect native industry, but to obtain revenue), and to tax property by way of direct taxation. Furthermore, he would be permitted to say that he felt happy to-day because for years past he had pointed out how much more productive the public lands might be made; and he hoped now that, backed by the people of West Sydney, he should be able to assert with more force the necessity that our lands should be so administered as to make them as productive as possible of national wealth and of revenue to pay the expenditure of the country. Lastly, he should have the happiness of saying that, with the aid of the intelligent electors of West Sydney, we should have free trade in the future. Away with all pretence of protection. He again thanked the electors for the honour they had done him; he had no claim upon the electors that could have called forth the kindness they had exhibited towards him on this occasion, and which he could never forget.

Mr. JOSEPH (met with some cheering) said he should defer until to-morrow any lengthened remarks on the occasion of this the most glorious victory ever obtained under free institutions. He would simply, with the sincerest feeling, thank the electors for the honour they had done him, and he did so most heartily. This was an auspicious indication of what manhood suffrage could do when put forward in the right direction, and when a man had sufficient pluck and intelligence to come forward at the last moment to the rescue at a time when it appeared a matter of cowardice not to put forward four free traders. The electors had to-day approved of what he did, and he felt proud of their appreciation.

Three cheers were given for the "Returning-officer," for "the Queen of England," and for "Mr. Cowper."

PARRAMATTA ELECTION.

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

THE polling for the election of two members to represent the constituency of Parramatta took place yesterday. The scrutiny of the ballot papers was finished by about five o'clock, and soon afterwards the Returning-officer made an official declaration of the poll from the hustings in front of the Court-house. There were about one thousand persons present; and although an unusual amount of interest was taken in the election, the crowd was on the whole good-humoured and orderly.

The RETURNING OFFICER announced the result of the balloting to be as follows:—

Mr. James Byrnes	354
J. S. Farnell	312
John Lackey	272
A. T. Holroyd	247
F. W. Birmingham	16

He accordingly declared Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Farnell to have been duly elected. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES BYRNES was received with cheers and confused noises which lasted for some minutes. He felt this to be the proudest day of his life. (Cheers and groans.) Well, now, when those bulls had done roaring he would go on. [Mr. PYE: "After electing him he calls 'em bulls. Yesterday he called 'em lambs and everything that was good."] This he repeated, was the proudest day of his life, not because they had elected him, but simply because Parramatta had again risen out of the dust and become a free community—had again shewn herself in all her glory and perfection. (Cheers.) He was not going to use any language of triumph over his friends the defeated candidates, but he must congratulate the electors and the country on the choice made, and the independence shown throughout the contest. (Hear, hear.) He knew that there had been no mean influence brought to bear in favour of the gentlemen who had been defeated, and he was only sorry that that influence should have been so misapplied. (Confusion.) The victory had not been one of brute strength, but had been a triumph of principles, and he hoped that the same principles would triumph throughout the colony. He had not attempted to mislead the electors, and he would perform all and more than he had promised. His future deportment in life should show that he had no ill will against any elector who might have recorded his vote against him, and he entertained none but the most genuine feelings of respect both for his friend Mr. Holroyd, and his friend Mr. Lackey. (Cheers.) The victory was theirs (the electors), and he was laid under the deepest obligation to his friends who had taken so lively an interest in his behalf on the occasion. He had personally used no influence, but had left his election entirely to his friends, and they had been victorious. He thanked them for their suffrages, and wished them a good afternoon. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES SQUIRE FARNELL next came forward, and was greeted with loud cheers. With his friend Mr. Byrnes he could say this was the proudest moment of his life, and he felt peculiar gratification in having been elected to represent the town of Parramatta. He trusted that every election throughout the colony would be carried on in the same decorous way in which this election had been conducted, and that all feelings of ill-will would be allowed to sink with the declaration of the poll (Cheers.) We were all one people, and he should regard himself as being as much the representative of the minority as of the majority—he would know no distinction. (Cheers.) He could hardly have expected to occupy the distinguished position in which he was placed, especially when he considered that he was opposed to their old members, and he thanked them sincerely for electing him as one of their representatives, and thus giving him a seat in the Parliament of the country. He was glad, too, that Mr. Byrnes had been placed at the head of the poll. He was a stranger to many of the townspeople, and he therefore took it that his principles had been acceptable to the electors. He would endeavour to carry out those principles for the benefit of the electors of Parramatta and the advantage of the colony generally. Mr. Farnell again thanked them for the honour conferred upon him, and retired amidst cheers.

Mr. JOHN LACKEY next spoke, and was saluted with cheers and groans. It now became his duty to appear before them as a beaten candidate. To those who had voted for him, and to those who had voted against him, he conceded that they had done what they had conceived to be their strict duty, and he was quite willing to abide by their decision. (Cheers.) He assured them that had he only regarded his own private interests he would not have been a candidate; he had come forward independently, and had nothing to gain by a seat in the Legislative Assembly. Having leisure and means at his disposal, he had felt it his duty to offer his services to them and to seek the advancement of the country. He felt that to some extent the contest had been one of principle—of measures not men, and it appeared that the electors did not hold with the part he had taken in identifying himself with certain parties in the House. Without in any way questioning their decision, he must still say that he held the same principles now as he did before their adverse decision, and if a hundred seats depended on it, he would not sacrifice those principles for the purpose of obtaining any one of them. (Loud cheers.) He hoped their present members would show the same desire to represent them as faithfully and as fearlessly as he had done. He had not the least desire to perpetuate any animosity, but simply wished to say a few words at parting. He had been actuated by no contracted views, but had endeavoured to discharge his responsibilities with independence and a strict regard to the interests of his constituents, and to the welfare of the general community. If he had acted a part that in any way violated those just and desirable objects, the fault had

been one of the head, not of the heart. He would not say one unkind word of his opponents who had been extraordinarily active in their canvass throughout the electorate. He did not mention this with any desire to find fault—for it was quite right to use every reasonable and proper influence to secure success; nor did he attribute his own want of success to his not having canvassed. He was quite content to abide by their decision, and he felt assured that, in a mental point of view, as far as his domestic comfort was concerned, and, he might add, in a pecuniary point of view, he should be better off twelve months hence than if he had been now elected to a seat in the Legislative Assembly. He had always actively supported everything for the good of the town and no contracted views should prevent him from continuing to do so; and he also hoped that the present members would always be as ready to advance the interests of the township as he had been. He should be sorry to say one word of disparagement or disrespect of his friend, Mr. Byrnes, and hoped that he would be found stanch to the principles he had avowed on the hustings yesterday. He did not for one moment envy him the position he occupied, and he hoped that the electors would feel reconciled with every sense of justice and right in returning Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Farnell. There was another matter he must mention with reference to this contest. A great many people had said to him that he must relinquish the support of his old and tried friend, Mr. Pye, in order to secure success; but that he certainly would never do, for he had ever found him to be a straightforward and consistent man. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Lackey) entertained a friendly feeling towards them all, and nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to see their present representatives doing all they could to advance the interests of the township and to promote the well-being of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Arthur Todd Holroyd was received with cheers and groans. He heard some of the electors groaning. Now, why should they groan when he wanted to part good friends with them all? In all probability they would never see him on the hustings again, and why, therefore, should they at the eleventh hour be trying to put a little more humiliation on a defeated candidate by not receiving him in a kind way. (Cheers.) He thought it right in him to come forward at the solicitation of his friends to contest the election, since when he was last elected unopposed, he had promised to offer himself again. He was quite willing to accept their decision as the verdict of the constituency against him. He did not quarrel with their decision, and parted with them in perfect good humour. He hoped their representatives would have the well being of the constituency as much at heart as Mr. Lackey and himself had had. In whatever position he might hereafter be placed—whether as a member of the Assembly or as a private gentleman—he should never forget the kindness they had formerly shown him, and should always be happy to serve them. Though it was not his intention ever to offer himself to the electors of Parramatta again, yet, if in the House, they might command his services at anytime precisely as if he were their member. He felt that his best thanks were due by those 247 electors who had voted for him. He was not surprised at the result of the poll, for he believed from the commencement that he had a very poor chance of success. He could only congratulate those gentlemen whom they had placed at the head of the poll, and he hoped that they would serve the electors as faithfully, as honestly, and as fearlessly, as he had done during the time he had had the honour to be their representative. With these remarks, he now took his political leave of them. He should not again appear on these hustings, and he believed he should have the credit of having acted a proper part. (Cheers.)

Mr. Byrnes proposed, and Mr. Farnell seconded, a vote of thanks to the Returning Officer, which having been acknowledged by that gentleman, the proceedings ended soon after six o'clock.

REPRESENTATION OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

The nomination of candidates for the electorate of Central Cumberland took place yesterday at Liverpool, in front of the Court-house. There were about a hundred persons assembled in front of the hustings when the proceedings commenced; subsequently the number increased to about two hundred.

At twelve o'clock the Returning-Officer (Mr. A. M'Dougall) read the writ of election, and requested that the electors would give a patient hearing to the various speakers.

Mr. Stewart said this was the third time he had appeared before them, and he hoped they would hear the few words he had to say. He proposed a gentleman whom they knew well, and who had been their representative for a long time. He proposed John Connell Laycock as a fit and proper person to represent the electors of Central Cumberland.

Mr. Critchley seconded the nomination of Mr. Laycock.

Mr. J. Kenyon said this was the second time he had proposed Mr. Allan Macpherson as a proper person to represent them. Mr. Macpherson was competent to express his views, and as they were the same as his own it was unnecessary for him to say more. (Cheers.)

Mr. Watt seconded the nomination of Mr. Macpherson, and the reason he supported him was because he had never seen him give a vote contrary to the principles on which they had sent him in. (Cheers.)

Mr. David Johnstone, who was received with loud cheers, said he felt honoured in coming forward to propose a gentleman of such high merit and so well known to the public as Mr. John Hay (cheers) as a candidate for their suffrages. It was a difficult task to find words to express the praise due to him; and, in fact, he was sure that nothing he could say could raise him in the estimation of every sound-minded person more than his actions had done (cheers) in the Council Chamber, for the last eight years. He felt confident that he would do his duty if they returned him as a member for Central Cumberland..

Mr. Pearce said good wine needs no recommendation, and therefore he would cut it short, and simply second the nomination of John Hay, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the interests of Central Cumberland and the colony generally.

Mr. Sadleir said it was some years since he had joined in an election here, and the last time was when they fought for Cumberland Boroughs and beat George Robert Nichols, and he hoped the gentleman he was about to propose to-day would beat his opponents. He proposed Mr. J. H. Atkinson as a fit and proper person to represent them. He was a gentleman who had expended a large amount of capital in this district, and had employed a large amount of labour. (Cheers.) Although he had been unfortunate he had now got his head above water, and was willing to assist them if they elected him. (Cheers and groans.) He condemned the conduct of the Government, and hoped the electors would shew that they had taken a right course in passing a vote of censure on them. He said they had broken their promises in not having put down bushranging, and in not having called Parliament together at an earlier period. Besides, they had run the country in debt £400,000—(Groans)—and had unconstitutionally levied revenue without authority. (Uproar, and cries of "We don't want to hear about the Ministry.") Now, Mr. Macpherson had supported this Ministry, and he said those who voted for him would forfeit all right to have a vote. He proposed J. H. Atkinson, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent Central Cumberland. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. T. Wearne seconded the nomination of Mr. Atkinson, and contended that this gentleman had done more good for the people of Liverpool than any man in the colony. He had spent in this district £70,000 or £80 000, and who had received the advantage but the tradesmen and those who had lived in the district.

Mr. James Bell said he appeared before them to propose another gentleman, who was well known to them. He proposed George Oakes, Esq., of Parramatta, as a fit and proper person to represent the electors of Central Cumberland. (Cheers.) There was no occasion for him to say anything in his favour because they all knew him well, and he could speak for himself.

Captain Jones, R.N., seconded the nomination of Mr. George Oakes. He did not know much of this gentleman, but he had attended to his Parliamentary duties when he was a member of Parliament, and he hoped he would be elected.

Mr. Laycock was loudly cheered on coming forward. He said that the electors must remember that he was a poor man, and that he had hitherto always been returned by the working classes. He hoped that they would return him again, although some of his friends had left him at this election. He appeared before them once more to solicit their suffrages after a lapse of four years, during which time many changes had taken place. Many of those who were then associated with him had gone in search of a grand secret to that undiscovered home whence no traveller returns. On his own instance, they were aware that he had passed through a cruel ordeal, which he thought he could not have outlived. However, he had braced himself for the struggle; and, as contentment was great gain, he had gone through the struggle without loss of intellect, or usefulness, or experience, and without having recourse to the usual solace—the bottle, and without one helping hand to assist him. Therefore, in apologising for the past, he would promise amendment for the future. (Cheers.) He could have attended last session regularly, but he saw that the Opposition was powerless for good against the combined strength of the Ministry; therefore, he for one did not wish to offer the Government factious opposition; he wished to see them stand or fall by their acts. It was gratifying to him to know that he did not tax the boots and shoes of the people, or any other of their necessary articles. He did not aid the Government in taxing the newspapers, or in placing a double postage tax on the letters of the poor man. He did not aid the Government in persecuting poor Captain Jones, of the Royal Navy (cheers), and a host of other men, many of whom were ornaments to society, and a credit to themselves and the country, many of whom had gained for themselves the confidence of their fellow colonists by their upright demeanour. The useful men to whom he alluded had been struck off the Commission of the Peace. ("Some of them ought to have been kicked out twenty years ago.") (Laughter.) He agreed with that, but he had qualified the expression. Many of those gentlemen had grown grey in the gratuitous service of the country, and that they should be humbled in the evening of their days was a disgrace to the authors of this nefarious transaction. The Government had disgraced men who would not disgrace themselves. It clearly showed that they were giants in might where might was right, revelling in their strength, and that they would not be merciful. Therefore the people might well say, "Save us from our friends." What confidence could you have in people that would act so unmercifully, so unrighteously, so unthinkingly, and so unfeelingly towards those whom they had honoured and exalted. He considered that the remodelling of the pilot service had proved more disastrous than beneficial. If you wanted to develop the commerce of the country, it could only be done by affording facilities to the operations of the mercantile community. We should have vessels stationed outside the Heads adapted for sailing on the tempestuous ocean at times when frail boats would go to the bottom. The pilot vessels, too, would give us early intimation of the vicinity of a hostile fleet in time of danger. [What about the Sea Witch, and interruption.] If the electors thought that the Government had acted wisely or well in this matter he had nothing to say against them; the remedy was in their hands. When the Ministry took office they had one of the finest opportunities for doing good that was ever given to man. They should then have appealed to the country to afford them able coadjutors to assist them in carrying out the great and comprehensive works of reformation that were so much needed. Instead of this they preferred to work with the incongruous materials of which the House was composed, many of whom sought nothing but their own aggrandisement. And what was the result? After practising every imaginable species of tyranny and oppression possible for a period of twelve months they now dissolved the House; and making a virtue of necessity they hoped, like Niobe, to be received with open arms as the suffering, overworked, and illused saviours of the country. It was his opinion that the inland districts had not up to this time received their fair share of the public revenue. (Interruptions.) He hoped they would listen to him, as, in case he was not elected, this would be his farewell speech. The Central Government had invariably refused to vote the sums asked for for the improvement of our inland towns, and for the education, enlightenment, and comfort of the people in the wilds of Australia, whilst thousands of them were in a benighted state. At the same time the Government had lavished with unsparing hand thousands and thousands in the improvement and adornment of the city of Sydney. Look at the large amount that was deducted from the revenue to pay the interest on the city sewers, and for the benefit of the capitalists with whom we in the country districts had no connection whatever, and also for the benefit of the absentee proprietors, who ought to be taxed 10 per cent. for the protection of their property. If so much money had not been squandered there would have been no need to tax the already impoverished people, who had already suffered of late by loss of cattle from disease, by rust, by flood, and by other unforeseen circumstances. Although the people of Sydney received the principle benefit from those sewers, they wished to throw the onus of the expenditure upon the shoulders of the country. He hoped that if Mr. Charles Cowper should be again placed in the ascendency in the councils of the country, he would select an able financier competent to deal with the disordered finances. While Mr. Cowper had been distinguishing himself in the service of the country, Mr. Martin had been distinguishing himself in attending to number one, and had degraded the Premiership by letting himself out for hire. They would agree with him that it was not very dignified for the ruler of a country to accept private fees. He hoped that the electors would give their votes in favour of the free-trade phalanx of thiry-six to save the pockets of the people from the inroads of tyrants. He further hoped that the electors would send to the Assembly men of temperate and industrious habits, and with unflinching integrity of purpose; men who would take care that universal suffrage was not repealed, or who would be the means of placing their fellowmen in the category of beasts of the field by depriving them of their liberties. He further hoped that they would return men who would do away with the grog-selling at the Assembly refreshment-room during the hours that Parliament was engaged in the despatch of business. He defied any votary of Bacchus to be wise at all hours, more especially during the later hours of the evening, when important business had to be decided, that must affect for weal or woe the dearest interests of private individuals and the great future of the country. With regard to the border customs' duties, he considered that an amicable arrangement might have been made between this country and Victoria; as under the present system we should have to keep up an army of custom-house officers and policemen, who would absorb all the revenue. He considered it was injudicious to go on with the construction of the Northern line of railway, but that the large trunk line should at once have been continued to Murrumbidgee; a railway should also have been run from Grafton to the tableland, so as to afford an outlet for the produce of the northern part of the colony. Then, with regard to the vexed question of State-aid; if any one in the House moved in the matter, he should be prepared to re-open the question for the purpose of obtaining £5000 for the diffusion of religious instruction in the wilds of Australia, provided the same party would assist him in voting for another special amount of £5000 for educational purposes, so that the £10,000 might be spent in diffusing religious instruction and education throughout the wilds of Australia, as thousands of the people in the interior were in a most benighted state. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macpherson then came forward, amidst cheers, groans, and confusion. He said this was the third time he had the pleasure of addressing the electors of Central Cumberland. (Uproar.) He did not think anything he had to say would do them much harm if it did not do them any good. He thought, having had the honour of being their representative for some time past, and having done his best to serve them, that, as a matter of fairness, they would allow him to give an account of his stewardship and put forward his claim to be their representative again. Before going into the numerous questions which he should have to go into before he sat down on this occasion, he would go into one question which related to himself intimately. On a former occasion when he canvassed their votes, or rather he asked in a public way for their votes, he went round to every district in the electorate, and he held meetings in order to make his opinions known. On the first occasion they neither liked him nor his principles. He was personally unknown to them, and in the only two matters on which he expressed a determined opinion, viz., the land question and State-aid, he found many did not agree with him. (Uproar. We don't agree with you now.) He thought that was possible, and he had no doubt that those gentlemen who did not agree with him, would do precisely what they did some eighteen months ago, and that was—vote against him. But he had no doubt that there were a great number of persons who would favour him with their votes (cheers and groans), and who felt that he had done nothing since his last election to deserve the forfeiture of their good opinion. (Great uproar.) He before stated that on a former occasion when he canvassed their votes he went round through the whole electorate, and held meetings, and expressed his opinions clearly and plainly, and whether these opinions were unpopular or not he had expressed plainly what he thought they might possibly remember that when they did put him in he made them a promise that at the end of each session he would go round the whole electorate, and at each of the polling-places give them an account of his stewardship, and give each of them the opportunity of conversing on the various topics that had occurred during the past session, and to show him their wants, and express their opinions. (Uproar.) He called on them to say whether he did not fulfil his pledge. He went round the whole of the electorate, and at every meeting he held he had votes of confidence and expressions of satisfaction of his conduct during the time he was in the House. [A Voice: You will not have it again.] (Uproar.) He believed that every candidate owed this duty to his constituency, and he would also take leave to add that the constituencies had also their duty towards their representatives, as well as the representatives had their duty. (Uproar, and cries of "Who put a gag on the newspapers?") He was about to give some explanation of his conduct during the past session of the House. They were well aware that the late Ministry were in the latter part of October, 1863, rejected by a small majority of the House, and he was proud to say that he was one of the majority. He begged to say that the reason they turned out the Cowper Ministry was not on account of the tariff that Mr. Cowper proposed, but because they had incurred the necessity for taxation. It was not because they proposed a tariff identical article by article with the tariff which was proposed by the Martin Ministry that he voted for turning them out, but because by an expenditure of the public funds (which he would neither call wasteful nor extravagant, because it had been applied in objects highly advantageous to the public at large) they had caused a deficiency without providing the means to meet the expenditure. Now, what was the position of the present Ministry when they came into office. Their position was this. They found an enormous deficiency. They found an enormous debt for which there was no adequate means of providing for, by putting an increase of taxes upon the country. Now, what were the means they took to replace the deficiency. What was the description of taxes they adopted. Why, they adopted a description of taxes which they had every reason to believe would be favourably received by the colony, because they were almost exactly the same as those proposed by the late Ministry, Mr. Cowper himself. Was it not monstrous then to think that this tariff should be called protection under the present Government, which was called any thing but protection under the late Government? Was it not monstrous to see that a tariff which Mr. Cowper's own Treasurer proposed, and which was laid before the House as the policy the Government were prepared to accept. Was it not monstrous to see the very men who were prepared to carry through whatever Mr. Cowper proposed, that they should turn round and abuse the present Ministry for the very thing which the late Ministry intended to do? Well, this was the course taken by some pitiful members, a number of whom Mr. Cowper might speak of as his ox or his ass, with whom he might do as he pleased. Men whose body and soul were his property, and who would do nothing but lick the hand that fed them — (uproar) — and kept them from beggary and starvation. (Uproar.) Was it not monstrous to think that these very men who were bound, body and soul, to support Mr. Cowper, that they should turn round and abuse the present Ministry for doing the very thing which the late Ministry were prepared to do? It was monstrous to think that these very men who were prepared to do anything, should call this tariff protection when Mr. Cowper turned round and opposed it when it was proposed by Mr. Martin. (Uproar.) Was it not a known fact that at the division that rejected the present Ministry, out of thirty six members who voted on the vote of censure, there were absolutely nine of them who voted to reject the late Ministry, and yet these men could turn round and talk about their consistency. Now, let them say something about the tariff itself. He told them honestly that, so far as he was concerned, he had no affection either for the tariff as proposed by Mr. Cowper, or the tariff as proposed by Mr. Martin. He looked upon them both as simply measures of dire emergency. He looked upon them simply as he would on a jurymast in a ship that was a total wreck at sea, and not as spars and masts that were to carry the ship prosperously to the port she was bound; but simply as jurymasts erected for temporary purposes, caused by temporary misfortune. It was with this view that he gave his support to a tariff which he hoped would not be renewed in its old shape, and which eventually might be got rid of altogether. Was there not every one of them that felt the prospects of the country depended on their having good roads and bridges, and in order to have these they must get the money. And as it would not come out of the ground they must use exertions to obtain these improvements. Now what did the late Ministry do? It had been universally stated by the late Government and by the present Government, that the country desired the existence of municipalities. They felt that the only mode for the country to progress was to have the management of their own local affairs in their own hands. Now he asked what the late Government did to aid this purpose? They did nothing, but they were aware the present Government were prepared to do something. He was aware that it was the determination on the part of the present Government that they would introduce such measures as would bring down the blessings of thousands on their heads. And he said the enemies of the present Government qualified under the measures they knew it was their intention to introduce, therefore they gave them no opportunity of introducing them. (Great uproar.) He wished to express himself distinctly on one point. He was asked a little while ago whether he was a friend to protection. (Uproar.) Now he answered that in his heart and soul he viewed protection with abhorrence. (Cheers and interruption.) He felt he had a right to declare his creed in plain and distinct language upon the subject of protection, and he declared in the words used by one of the greatest men of this or any age; in the words of Lord Palmerston, at his meeting at Bradford; and that he should do no injustice to that great statesman he would not recite these words, although they were written in his heart, but would read them. Lord Palmerston said, "It is long before a nation can learn the truth that in all regulations of commerce they have to consider, not the interest of one particular class as producers, but the interest of that much larger class the consumers—namely, the whole nation." He adopted that creed, and he adopted every word, every line, and every sentiment it contained. He felt if once they began in the downward path of protection,—if they began to protect one class, another class would expect protection also; and the effect of it would be that if they protected all classes alike, a small number of classes—but a great number of individuals—who were not producers or manufacturers would be oppressed and taxed to provide for those classes who were one or the other. If there was one fault that he had to find with his friends—and they were his friends, for he respected and esteemed them all—he spoke of the Ministry—it was because they, to a certain extent, had carried on what might be called a slight flirtation with that syren Protection. Her ways might be pleasing, but they did not lead to peace. Now protection was one thing and revenue another, and he did not look upon the greater portion of the late tariff as being protective in its tendency. He looked upon it as a matter of revenue, or he should not have voted for a single item of it, notwithstanding his most earnest anxiety to keep the Ministers in office. And he knew that other members in the Ministry were of the same opinion. He asked did they call Mr. W. Forster, a protectionist? (Interruption.) Did they call Mr. Eagar, a protectionist? ("Yes, yes," and great uproar.) Did they call Mr. Wilson a protectionist? (Interruption.) He said he sincerely hoped that the new measures that were prepared by the present Ministry—(and a great measure which they had specially prepared he held in his hand)—he earnestly hoped that if those measures lived to see the light of day, they would prevent the necessity of any increased Custom House taxes. Now let him explain one measure which the Ministry intended to bring forward. He alluded to the District Councils Bill, and he said it would be one of the duties of the new district councils if brought into existence to provide granting aids for religion or education, or of any school, benevolent asylum, or hospitals, &c. But the main feature in the bill, the one that caused it to find most favour in his eyes was because he saw in the passing of that measure, the satisfactory settlement of the great question of State-aid. (Uproar.) Those who knew him knew he was not afraid to state his opinions on this question. He had always been an advocate for State-aid, and always would be, and he preferred not sitting for a single moment rather than allow any opportunity to escape in promoting that cause; and if his being absent for a single day would secure him his seat for ever, when anything was done to forward that cause, he would not accept it, because he believed the future welfare of the country was largely mixed up with this question. (Uproar.) They all knew his efforts in the cause of State-aid and the Church and School lands. They knew his efforts with regard to that bill, and they knew that on one occasion he carried the Church and School Lands Bill against the Ministry. He carried it when there was only one member of the Ministry who voted with him, and did that look like any subserviency on his part to the present Ministry? It was not his intention to support any Ministry if he differed from them, and on no occasion would he give them his vote, and even if their existence was at stake on his vote, would he record his vote in their favour if he did not agree with the measure proposed. His vote would not be given, and had never been given except honestly and conscientiously. He might state that one other element of this proposed measure was this—that it was proposed by the present Government, if they were permitted to introduce this bill into the House, that in lieu of giving away money here and there to those constituencies whose numbers were highest, they proposed to divide the land revenue into two halves, to keep one half for the central Government and give the other amongst the different districts, and then it might be fairly appropriated in such mode as each individual district thought most beneficial for that district. He said this was a far more admirable mode of providing for their future wants than any enormous increase of the Customs duties or still more objectionable principle of introducing an income tax or property tax, which it would be found impossible to collect. (Uproar.) One of their own friends and supporters Mr. Darvall told them that it was absolutely necessary to introduce a tax of this description; and why, because his own friend and colleague—a member of the late Ministry—Mr. Robertson—had destroyed the land revenue. What a happy family they must have been. Mr. Robertson who considered himself the apostle on the land question, and his own colleague Mr. Darvall turning round and stating that Mr. Robertson had destroyed the land revenue, without which the country could never prosper. What a happy family they must have been (uproar); was it to put back such a family as that—was it to put back Mr. Cowper, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Robertson (Mr. Weekes perhaps), Mr. Smart, and Mr. Darvall—was it to put all that happy family back again that they were bent on returning members who were likely to be opposed to the present Government. He held Mr. Cowper in the highest respect, but he felt towards him as a mistress did towards her servants—very glad to have them, but did not want any followers. He would like to see Mr. Cowper and Mr. Martin in a Ministry together, and then he thought they would really do the country some good; but while they were on opposite sides and doing their best to put a stop to all progress—for it amounted to that—the country was falling into arrears in every respect, and in the end he believed the country would have to say "you are immensely clever men, but we shall have to take up a third party, and get rid of both of you." No real good would be effected while the public business was hindered by such scenes and personal recriminations as those which characterised a part of the long session and the whole of the short one. For his part he had pretty well exhausted their patience. As far as he was able he had done his duty by them before, and if they put him in he should be ready to do it again. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hay, who was received with long continued cheering, said he laboured under considerable disadvantage from having been preceded by speakers distinguished by their eloquence, and also from not being so perfectly well—physically, as he could wish to be. He was quite sure they would give him every indulgence. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They had a habit in the Assembly of listening to a new member with the greatest attention; and perhaps they would extend the same indulgence to him on this occasion. (Cheers.) Perhaps he ought to take notice of some most unwarrantable statements in connection with his name in one of the daily papers, and by one of the candidates for West Sydney. He saw by the report in the daily papers this morning that Mr. Dalgleish yesterday repeated the statement which appeared in the *Empire* of a few days ago. That statement referred to the reasons why he had sought their suffrages. The reason stated in his (Mr. Hay's) address for leaving the constituency which he had represented for the last eight years, was literally correct. An association had been formed in the electorate that he previously represented, having for its object the separation of the district from New South Wales; and as he felt he could not act in concert with that association, he had determined not to seek re-election at the hands of his former constituents. It was of little personal importance to himself whether he went into the House again or not. It was not a very usual thing for a person who had been Speaker to descend upon the floor of the House; but he felt that if he did this it would be nothing against his patriotism if he was able, as he should be happy, to be of service to the country to which he belonged. (Cheers.) He did not wish to be misunderstood; he should be proud to serve them but he could not go in occupying a false position. If a sufficiently large number of the electors gave him their votes to put him into the House he should be happy, but he should be ashamed of himself if he obtained any votes by misrepresentation. It had been reported that he was a squatter, and that his object in seeking a seat in the House was to obtain some unfair advantage to the squatters. He had been in Parliament eight years, and it was for the public to say whether in that time he had done anything to show that he desired to see any class in the colony have an unfair advantage. (Cheers.) It was well-known that he drafted the first Land Bill, and it was admitted to be a liberal measure. He was sorry that it was not passed into law, because he thought the colony would have made progress under it and would have been in a better position than it was at present. Part of the provisions of that bill was to increase the assessment to that amount that was subsequently levied in the bill brought in by Mr. Richard Jones. He had always maintained that those who used the lands of the colony were bound to pay a fair rental for them. It was well known that under the present Land Bill the assessment of runs would be liable to increase at the end of 1865, and the present Occupation Act, brought in by Mr. Robertson, provided for that. He did not know whether Mr. Robertson intended to bring in another bill, but if any change should be proposed, he (Mr. Hay) would give his attention to the subject, and see that it was fair to the Crown on the one hand and to the lessees on the other. So far with regard to that question. Now with regard to the question of State-aid. A certain settlement had been made. Schedule C. had been repealed, and Sir Richard Bourke's Act had been repealed also. He did not wish to reimpose the one, or have any provision similar to the other again; but he thought that in the Church and School Lands they had a fund which ought to be applied to the purposes of religion and education. He had always thought that under Sir Richard Bourke's Act the funds were not fairly distributed. A great portion of the money was expended to support clergymen in populous districts, while only a small portion was distributed in districts where the population was smaller and more scattered. He thought in the Church and School Lands they had a fund that might aid missionary enterprise in the interior of this colony. He was the first to point out that these lands should be sold, and the proceeds constituted into a fund for those purposes. It was well known that in the Assembly he first proposed that solution of the question. He supported Mr. Cowper in these views when he was deserted by nearly the whole of his own party. He did not say this to claim any credit for himself, but because it showed that when Mr. Cowper proposed what he (Mr. Hay) believed to be a right measure he supported him. (Hear, hear.) He now came to the question of free trade or protection. He had been looking over—and he thought it was a good thing for political men to examine themselves sometimes—an address which he delivered at Tumut in 1856, when he first sought to obtain a seat in the Legislature of this country. He should have no objection, if it were not rather lengthy, to read the whole of his speech to them. [An Elector: Read it, Mr. Hay.] In looking over that speech it was gratifying to him to find, that having his mind open to conviction he had had so few reasons for changing the opinions and principles which he then announced. With regard to the question referred to, he could not do better than read what he then said to the electors of Tumut. He was reported to have said as follows:—

He could not conceive of himself that he should ever be found advocating any such duty, or any measure really inconsistent with the doctrine of free trade, which he believed to be founded on sound principles of political economy. He believed that in the zealous observance of that doctrine lay their best safeguard against all injustice of class to class. The moment they admitted one protective duty they introduced an element of confusion which would disturb all their industry and commerce. No! Let all have fair play—let capital and labour find out their most beneficial investment, and let the law protect them in that. No one present ought to be artificially fostered by taxing consumption. This was not only a gross injustice to the community at large for the benefit of one class or another, but a most injurious interference with the beneficial development of the natural resources of the country. He for one would never cease to oppose all attempts to introduce a protective system into the country.

These were his opinions, formed after a long consideration of the subject. These were opinions which were not brought forward for the purpose of gaining a seat. They were his own opinions then, and his opinions now. (Applause.) When he was on the floor of Parliament not very long ago, a little measure for introducing protection in connection with a certain manufacture was brought in, and many of those who were now most blatant in the cause of free trade, helped to pass that measure. It was, of all things, to protect the tobacconist. (Laughter.) Not to protect the growers of tobacco, but to enable the manufacturers in Sydney to bring in the foreign leaf and manufacture it, and so protect themselves at the expense of the growers in the colony. It was protection in one of its worst forms; but the bill was passed by some of those who were now the most demonstrative in the cause of free trade. He said at Tumut that it was introducing the thin end of the wedge. This bill was still in our Statute book. Give him a man who, when the public opinion was not much roused, would oppose all false legislation as inimical to the best interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) As to education he should read the views which he held on the subject when he addressed the electors of Tumut:—

With respect to education, its importance especially in a country where free institutions prevailed, could not be over-estimated. He had a predilection himself for a national system, but was by no means anxious to force his ideas down the throats of those who had conscientious objections of a religious kind to such a system. He would not wish to ignore the religious feelings of the people, and therefore he would support the extension of schools on the denominational system concurrently with that of schools on the national system. He did not consider the difference between them as essential, and he would plant them of each kind where each was most likely to thrive. In fact the people could not afford to wait for the settlement of theoretical differences amongst the advocates of education. He believed, therefore, that it was sound wisdom to overlook minor defects, and even humour prejudices, so as to be able to extend the practical blessings of education, of mental training, as much as possible amongst all classes of the people.

If he was to speak for an hour he could not say more than he said then. (Cheers.) There were two other important questions to which he wished to call their attention. They were the questions which the constituencies were more particularly called upon to consider now. And he said they were called upon to consider them, not with a view to the aggrandisement of one party or the other, but for the good of the country. He was very much afraid that one coming forward on the same principles which he did without professing himself a partizan, stood but a poor chance of election. He did not come forward as a partizan. He came forward on his own merits—on his own hook, as it was vulgarly expressed—on his own bottom—and should feel honoured by being returned by them; but he would not be returned on any other consideration. He had every respect for the men who had addressed them, and he believed that they fully meant all that they had told the electors. For himself he stood by what he said, and he should feel it to be a great honour if the people of Central Cumberland elected him on those principles. The two questions to which he had alluded were the state of the colony as regarded crime and the state of the finances. He would not go into the origin of these two difficulties. He believed that they did not arise from one party or the other, nor from political causes at all; but in dealing with these great difficulties, neither one Government nor the other had been successful. These were matters of the most extreme importance. At present life and property were insecure, and this state of things prevented the proper development of the resources of the colony, and prevented the occupation of the country. It also prevented capital from finding its way into the interior, and men with families also; and what was the use of all they could do? What was the use of protection, free trade, or anything else for the benefit of Sydney, if capital and population were prevented from finding their way into the interior? [An elector: Why didn't Martin outlaw the bushrangers? Another elector: The late Government did nothing to put down bushranging.] It appeared to him that the indictment against the Cowper Government was, that it did not deal with this great evil; but he was willing to admit that the present Government had not done much to remedy the evil. He was afraid that unless the constituencies took the matter in hand and put into the House men of sagacity, who were not tied to any party, to attend to the welfare of the country, that they should continue to have the same difficulties, and these evils would go on increasing. With regard to the finances, there was a deficit of £150,000 at the time of the inauguration of responsible government, but that gradually disappeared, and we had an overflowing exchequer; but through extravagance, the multiplication of salaries, waste of money in proposed public improvements, but which were not well looked after, and partly from circumstances over which we had no control, our expenditure had gone on increasing. Now they must be aware that for the last three years at least the general interests of the country had been much depressed owing to the acts of Providence; there had been drought, there had been floods, and there had been rust. The gold fields too had collapsed. From these causes our revenue had been decreasing for some years past. He did not think that our politicians had watched those causes as they ought to have done. They ought to have seen the storm coming and to have taken in sail. But they went on as though the voyage must be prosperous to the end, until they were overtaken by a storm. Now although he considered that the Cowper Ministry were very much to blame for the state in which they allowed the finances to get, he could not say that the present Ministry had showed any great ability in remedying that state of things. (Hear, hear.) He could not altogether approve of the course which the Ministry had pursued in allowing the Legislature to be so long without being summoned together. [A voice: Mr. Martin wanted to be made an Honorable.] He did not think that Mr. Martin was actuated by any such desire as that; Mr. Martin was a man of great ability, and he did not want any such silly prefix as that. At the same time, for his part he should have liked if the Ministry had been allowed the opportunity which they might have had of laying their measures on the table of the House, and of letting the country see whether they were prepared to deal with the difficulties that had arisen or not. Time was rolling on while each party was contending for power; and while the difficulties were increasing the opportunities of rectifying them were passing away. There was a deficit of £400,000 at the end of 1863; there would be more than twice that amount at the end of 1864; and from aught he could see from the course that things were taking, there would be three times the amount of deficit at the end of 1865. It was the insatiable craving for office between the different parties in the Assembly that was at the bottom of all this difficulty; because he believed that if any man should now come forward in Parliament with sound measures for the renovation of the finances, or with some good plan for the suppression of crime in the interior, he would not (judging from the state of parties in the late Assembly) have an opportunity of carrying through those measures, as party combinations would be too strong for him; and it was now for the constituencies to send in men who had shown themselves to be independent, men of some political sagacity, and men who would not yield themselves up to party purposes on one side or the other. (Cheers.) He had no hesitation in saying that he should think the affairs of the country in safe keeping in the hands of either Mr. Martin or Mr. Cowper—if the Legislature were filled with men who would say to Mr. Martin or Mr. Cowper that they must get men among them who were able and honest men—such as the country could repose confidence in. Then we might put confidence in them, but we could not put confidence in a Ministry which was the creation of the party spirit that had ruled the Assembly for some time past. For his own part, he wanted to see a large number of new men put into the House,—men in whose honesty and sagacity we could put confidence though they might not be able to put ten words together. He would sooner have seen such men returned for this constituency than have asked their suffrages himself. With so much party feeling prevalent in the Legislature as there had been of late, he should desire above all things to see the constituencies select men in whose character and ability they had confidence, and send them in to neutralise those evil influences that had of late predominated there. He thought it would be necessary, with the view of suppressing crime in the interior, to adopt some new organisation; but that could not be adopted all at once. And in order to settle the financial difficulty it would be necessary to have some new organisation in the interior; but that too could not be done all at once. He should be disposed to think that the colony might be divided into districts for the purpose of maintaining the police, and of improving the roads and bridges of those districts, and that commissioners might be appointed for the management of those things. He thought that the responsibility of maintaining peace in the interior should be thrown upon the districts; and if at the same time they had the opportunity of taking their own way to a certain extent, by doing so we should probably sooner get rid of the present state of things than otherwise we should be likely to do. We must interest the inhabitants of the distant districts in maintaining the peace in their own parts of the colony. Talking about a property tax, he considered that if property were taxed it ought to be for the improvement of the district in which the property was situated. They were not likely to tax too much, because whatever was expended in improvements would tend to raise the value of the property throughout the districts. But if a tax on property were to be spent by the central Government, it would be taxing one district for the aggrandisement of another. The effect would be to prevent people from investing their money in property in the colony, and they would thus produce a greater evil than that which they wished to remedy. That was his idea of that panacea—a property tax. If they chose to return him to the Legislature, he would not join in any factious proceedings towards any Government; but he should afford any Ministry his support who gave him the assurance that they were likely to meet the difficulties that they now had to encounter with an efficient remedy. If they returned him on those principles, he should be extremely grateful to them for the honour. His duties would commence as soon as they had returned him. He did not intend to canvass the electors for their votes; he had never done so. He always thought that when a man begged electors for their votes it looked as if he had some personal object to serve in being elected. He could say that he had never been taxed with being unfaithful to his professions; as he had never made professions for the purpose of being elected. He trusted that they all had the interests of the colony at heart. He believed that a large number of the electors of Central Cumberland were natives. He was not a native, but he was a resident in the colony of twenty-six years' standing. He had come here almost a boy, and he had every reason to be grateful to the colony. He looked upon it as his home; he looked upon himself as having the same interest that a native of the colony had; and he should be glad if the electors gave him the opportunity of serving them. (Cheers.) He should now be happy to answer any questions that the electors might ask.

An elector inquired what were the opinions of the candidate respecting universal suffrage.

Mr. Hay replied that probably the elector who asked that question knew that in his place in Parliament he had opposed universal suffrage. However, he accepted the measure that was then passed. He thought it was passed a little too soon. He had given his reasons for opposing the greater extension of the franchise at that time. One of the reasons was, that the step when once taken could never be revoked. He did not wish to revoke that measure, and he was quite sure there were not a thousand persons in the colony who would now make any attempt to do so. If the electors thought that his having voted against the principle of the extension of the suffrage would prevent him all his life from serving them in Parliament, of course they would not give him their votes. (Cheers.)

In reply to another question,

Mr. Hay stated that free selection was now the law of the land, and that the question gave him an opportunity of explaining his views on that subject. The action which he had taken in the Assembly during the debate on the Land Bill, was, he believed, the cause of the dissolution of the Assembly four years ago. An amendment proposed by him—to the effect that survey should precede free selection—was carried; and as a consequence the dissolution of the Assembly took place. The late Assembly was then returned, and of course Mr. Robertson's bill was passed without any amendment. Now, he was still of opinion that, if his advice had been followed, and if survey had preceded free selection, and if every man that took up land had had an opportunity of taking up land that had been measured, it would have been better. He might mention that during the twenty-one months when Mr. Robertson held office after free selection had become the law of the land, some £10,000 were returned by the Treasury on account of free selections that had been improperly taken up. He thought there was some doubt, therefore, whether his opinion was not best after all for the free selectors and for the country. It was in the interest of the free selectors that he proposed that amendment, and not in the interest of the squatters. He thought that by the plan he proposed there would be no loss of money, no loss of time, and no loss of industry. The sum of £10,000, at five shillings an acre, represented 40,000 acres which had been taken up improperly, involving a great loss of time. There was another matter he would mention with regard to free selection. He still thought that instead of giving to the free selector who took up say 320 acres of land the right to graze over three times that amount, it would have been better that he should have a pre-emptive lease, say of double the amount that he had paid for, and that he should have the right to purchase within, say eight or ten years. Because the land in question was of very little use to the free selector, while it was of very little use to anybody else; it was liable to be free selected, and the law in that case was, that the first was thrown out by the second; the land was of little use to him, he could not turn it to account. The squatter alongside him might free select; and then his right to the whole of the land was cancelled, and he was thrown back upon his 320 acres. It would have been much better for the poor man if he had a right to as much as he had purchased, and a right to purchase that in the course of eight years; 640 acres in the interior of this colony was not too large a farm for any one to have; he might have improved his land, and have established himself for life under more favourable auspices than he could now do. He should like to see free selection so far improved, but he had no wish to see free selection disturbed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Oakes was warmly cheered on coming forward. He commenced by expressing his regret that his friend Mr. Atkinson was not present, as the electors would have listened to him with much pleasure. He (Mr. Oakes) regretted exceedingly that he had been brought forward; it had been altogether against his wish, and his own feelings. He could assure them that after serving the country for twenty-one years, he should have been proud if circumstances would have permitted him to offer himself at the present most important struggle for the liberties of the people. Circumstances that he need not allude to, of a family nature, prevented him from entering into this contest, or into any contest, with that spirit with which he had hitherto taken in public questions. There was no question that had come before the public for the last twenty-one years on which he had not fearlessly expressed his opinion. He had been waited upon by several deputations to stand for this electorate, many of the electors feeling that they ought to have a man who was particularly identified with their interests to represent them in the Legislature. He had declined invitations to stand for Windsor, for Mudgee, and for other constituencies. But many of the electors who had waited upon him thought that as his interests were so directly identified with theirs it was necessary for some one to go in and look after the interests of the districts immediately around Parramatta. For there was a very important interest there—one that contributed as much to the comfort of the people of Sydney as any other in the colony. He alluded to the orange-growing districts and to the large dairy farms, which had hitherto never been properly represented in the Legislature of this colony. He again expressed regret that he had been proposed. It was hardly fair to an old horse who had been out to grass for four years for him to be entered for the race and expected to start at once. He had come here chiefly for the purpose of listening to Mr. Hay, whose opinion on all the great questions of the day was worth listening to. He had watched the career of Mr. Hay in the Legislature, and although he had differed, and still did differ, with him on several questions, he could not but admire the ability and the straightforwardness that had marked his career since he had been in the Legislature. With reference to the question of free selection, he thought that if, as Mr. Hay stated, £10,000 had been returned to the Treasury, that was but a small sum, as it was only five per cent. of the whole amount received from the free selectors. He had also differed from Mr. Hay on the question of universal suffrage. He believed that every British subject that contributed to the revenue should have a voice in electing members of Parliament. (Cheers.) He had fought hard for the liberties of the people, and he trusted that they would never allow the great boons they had obtained to be wrested from them. He did not know that it was necessary to say more. He was unwilling to have come before them, and he begged of them, if they wished him well, not to vote for him. He had no desire to go into the Legislature of the colony; if he had, he should have come out boldly. (An elector: "Why occupy our time then?") He would not occupy their time longer; but he said, whatever they did, let them wish well the principles of the candidates, and only vote for those candidates who were in favour of progress, and for the welfare of this their native land. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pearce: Why did you not go to Windsor?

Mr. Oakes said he was not fond of going from one constituency to another.

An elector asked Mr. Oakes if he would sit if he were elected.

Mr. Oakes said he would not, as Mr. Pearce wished, go away, but if he were elected he would sit. (Cheers.)

The Returning Officer then called for a show of hands. For Mr. Laycock, about thirty hands were held up. For Mr. Hay nearly every hand was held up. For Mr. Macpherson, about the same number as for Mr. Laycock; and for Mr. Atkinson about twenty-five hands were held up. For Mr. Oakes only three or four hands were held up.

The Returning Officer declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. John Hay and Mr. Laycock—(cheers)—upon which a poll was demanded by Mr. Macpherson.

On the motion of Mr. Hay, seconded by Mr. Laycock, three cheers were given for the Returning Officer, who stated that the poll would be open on Saturday morning.

The proceedings, which were orderly throughout, then terminated.

THE ELECTORATE OF CAMDEN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. R. D. Graham met the electors of Picton at Mr. Berry's, Railway Inn, on the 18th instant. Mr. A. C. Brayne was called to the chair. After a few preliminary remarks, the candidate spoke on the following topics:—The first matter touched upon was education. He said that he was in favour of one Board of education, and all schools under it to be free. He referred to the bill introduced by the Cowper Government as one in every way suited to the wants of the colony, more particularly if the amendment introduced by Mr. Lucas had been carried, viz., free education. It was further contended that no parent need feel any delicacy to send his children to the free schools when once it became the law of the land any more than in adults attending their churches, as both clergymen and teachers were paid by the State. The next subject was the extension of railways which he advocated should be made throughout the colony. He also pointed out how the land revenue could be made to pay for all public works. He next referred to a revision of the tariff, and advocated the removal of the duty on tea and sugar. Mr. Graham very forcibly advocated the right of every man to have his farm, and not to be compelled to go and reside upon his selection as at present. He also promised, if he was returned, to bring in an Impounding Bill, giving the free selector the right to impound. He then pointed out the injurious and obnoxious system of the present tax on newspapers, and promised to have the postage on them removed. He was a free trader. His motto was free trade, and advance Australia. No protective tariff for him—but would endeavour to remove some regulations now in force which he considered injurious to the commercial interest of the colony. He was also in favor of an elective Upper House. He advocated the abolishing of the gold duty, as the miners' consume sufficient dutiable goods to obtain for them this right. He referred to the new Commission of the Peace, and pointed out the injury done by the removal of many independent gentlemen, on political grounds and others appointed to the Commission of the Peace for being favourable to the Martin Government. He then pointed out the great difference in the sale of debentures, showing that they were saleable in England in the time of the Cowper Government, at a premium, and now they were at a discount, and even not saleable. He was opposed to the present police system, and considered that the police should be under local magistrates. He referred to the present state of crime in the interior, and suggested measures to put it down. He was opposed in toto to the Forster Provincial Council Bill. He advocated the right of property to pay its fair share of taxation. He said the state at present was like a ship at sea without a helm, drifting fast on a lee shore; and that if he was returned he would advocate measures not men; yet he was under the impression that the Hon. Charles Cowper was the only man to be at the helm of affairs. Mr. Graham was then asked if he abolished the duties on the things named where would his revenue come from. He replied he was in favour of an income-tax—on all over £200. He would tax every man in proportion to the benefits he derived from the State, and not, as at present, where the poor man paid as much as the rich. He then referred to the squattages, and remarked that as some 3000 of these leases fall due during the two following years, he would endeavour, on their renewal to make the squatters pay a fair rent per acre—in accordance with the value of their runs. Mr. Graham then pressed upon their attention the necessity of two liberal members being returned, to advocate progressive measures in the forthcoming Parliament, and not two of different politics.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dixon, in a very forcible and eloquent manner, "That Mr R D. Graham was a fit and proper person to represent this district,"—and carried, there being only two hands held up against it.

There could not have been fewer than 250 electors present, Mr. Bury's two rooms being crowded, and many out in the street who could not gain admittance.

Mr. Graham proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting, which was a very orderly one, then terminated.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Electorate.	No. of members.	Candidates.
Argyle	1	Mr. Emanuel*
Balranald	1	Mr. Joseph Phelps
Bathurst	1	
The Bogan	1	Mr. Lord*
Braidwood	1	Mr. Milford,* Mr. J. F. Josephson
Camden	2	Mr. Morrice,* Mr. Badgery, Mr. R. D. Graham, Mr. A. Morris,* Mr. Sherwin, Mr. B. H. Roberts
Canterbury	2	Mr. Raper,* Mr. Lucas,* Mr. H. West, Mr. T. T. Rider, Mr. J. Beer, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Lyons
Carcoar	1	Mr. Simpson
The Clarence	1	Mr. R. Bligh
Central Cumberland	2	Mr. Macpherson,* Mr. Laycock,* Mr. Hay,* Mr. G. Oakes
Eden	1	Mr. Egan*
The Glebe	1	Mr. Smart*
Goulburn	1	Mr. Alexander*
The Gwydir	1	Mr. F. Rusden,* Mr. J. Single
Hartley	1	Mr. Rotton*
The Hastings	1	Mr. Flett*
The Hawkesbury	2	Mr. Piddington,* Mr. Cunneen*
The Hume	1	Mr. Mate,* Mr. Asher
The Hunter	1	Mr. Burns*
The Lower Hunter	1	Mr. A. H. Jacob, Mr. Wisdom*
The Upper Hunter	1	Mr. Danger,* Dr. Gordon, Mr. James White
Illawarra	1	Mr. T. J. Stewart
Kiama	1	Mr. De Phillipsthal, Mr. Parkes*
The Lachlan	1	Mr. Lynch
Liverpool Plains	1	
East Macquarie	2	Mr. D. Buchanan,* Mr. Cummings,* Mr. J. West, Mr. T. Lee, Dr. M'Donagh
West Macquarie	1	Mr. Driver*
East Maitland	1	
West Maitland	1	Mr. Strachan, Mr. G. Rochester, Dr. Liddell, Mr. B. Lee
Maneroo	1	
Morpeth	1	
Mudgee	1	Mr. Terry*
The Murray	1	Mr. R. Landale
The Murrumbidgee	1	Mr. Macleay*
Narellan	1	Mr. Leary,* Mr. Hurley
The Nepean	1	Mr. J. T. Ryan,* Mr. T. Shepherd, Mr. C. W. Single, Mr. G. Saunders
Newcastle	1	Mr. Hannell,* Mr. C. Bolton, Mr. W. Brookes
New England	1	Mr. R. Forster*
Newtown	1	Mr. S. C. Brown
Northumberland	1	Mr. Tighe*
Orange	1	Mr. Forlonge
The Paterson	1	Mr. Arnold*
Patrick's Plains	1	
Queanbeyan	1	Mr. A. Levy
St. Leonards	1	Mr. Sayers, Mr. Tunks
Shoalhaven	1	Mr. T. Garrett*
Tenterfield	1	Mr. H. Gordon*
The Tumut	1	The Hon. J. Martin*
Wellington	1	Mr. Samuel*
The Williams	1	Mr. Manton, Mr. W. S. Allen,* Mr. Burdekin*
Wollombi	1	Mr. Eckford,* Mr. Ascough
Yass Plains	1	The Hon. P. Faucett*
Gold Fields South	1	Mr. W. J. Whitfield
Gold Fields West	1	Mr. J. G. L. Innes, Mr. S. Donnelly
Gold Fields North	1	Mr. J. Buchanan,* Mr. G. F. Pickering

* Members of the late Assembly.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

East Sydney	Hon. Charles Cowper, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. J. H. Neale, Mr. Hart
Paddington	Mr. Sutherland
West Sydney	Mr. Robertson, Dr. Lang, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Darvall
Parramatta	Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Farnell
Windsor	Mr. Walker.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c., &c.
MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.
MESSRS. W. H. MACKENZIE AND CO.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.
MR. J. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at his Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.; at the Railway Station, at 12 o'clock, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Farm Produce, &c.
MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns.
MESSRS. YORK AND CO.—At the Railway Terminus, at 12 o'clock, Beef.
MESSRS. DAVIS AND COULTER.—At their Yards, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Produce, Pigs, Butter, Bacon, Eggs, Poultry, &c.
MESSRS. H. VAUGHAN AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clocks, Saddles, Revolvers, Groceries, and Sundries.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Gold and Silver Watches.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glass, China, Electro-plated, Papier-mache, and Earthenware, Cutlery, Ornaments, &c.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cap Trimmings, Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Cord Elastic, Mohairs, &c.
MR. W. DEAN.—At the Stores of Mr. G. Thorne, at half-past 10 o'clock, Chilian Flour and Wheat, Damaged Adelaide Wheat; at his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.
MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Jams, Salmon, Oysters, Salt, Hams, Bacon, Sperm Candles, Rice, Mauritius Sugar, Ceylon Coffee, Ale, Colonial Wine, and Damaged Colman's Starch, Mustard, and Blue.
MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At Campbell's Bonded Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco.
MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cottage and Land, at Pyrmont; Land at Newtown, Glebe, Pyrmont, &c.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Neatsfoot Oil, Lard, &c.
MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Chaff, Billet Wood, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
MR. H. R. REID.—At his Produce Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Hides, Tallow, Lard, Tongues, &c.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, &c.; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
MR. G. E. ESSWORTH.—At his Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow and Hides.
MR. J. WALL.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Billet Wood; at 12 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Oranges and Lemons.
MR. L. J. C. NORTH.—At the Dog and Duck Yards, at 11 o'clock, Cows.
THE SHERIFF.—On the Premises, near the Railway Station, Picton, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bar Fixtures, &c.

Accidental Fire at Brisbane Water.—Our correspondent says:—Last Saturday morning, the 19th instant, the residence of Mr. Scott, of Point Clare, Brisbane Water, was totally destroyed by fire, thereby involving him in heavy losses. His immediate neighbours, Messrs. Cough, M'Cullan, and Keene were promptly on the spot, and afforded valuable assistance. Their united efforts for upwards of four hours of incessant labour, contributed in a very signal degree to preserve the outbuildings from destruction. Indeed, upon two occasions, at a critical crisis of the fire, these kind friends placed themselves in positions of imminent peril. Providentially, no accident befel them.

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GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES.

Time Table for November.

Down Trains.

Stations.	Distance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	*†5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Sat. Trains (additional)	Sunday Trains 1.	2.	3.
Great Southern Line.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	noon.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Sydney	—	6 30	8 40	9 0	10 10	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	7 0	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
Newtown	2	6 39	8 46	..	10 16	p.m. 12 6	2 7	4 36	..	5 36	7 6	11 40	1 36	9 7	2 21	5 7
Petersham	3	6 46	8 53	..	10 21	12 11	2 12	4 41	..	5 41	7 11	11 47	..	9 12	2 26	5 12
Ashfield	5	6 53	8 58	..	10 27	12 16	2 18	4 46	..	5 46	7 16	11 53	1 44	9 19	2 31	5 19
Burwood	7	7 0	9 2	9 17	10 33	12 21	2 23	4 50	5 17	5 50	7 20	11 58	1 49	9 22	2 35	5 22
Homebush	8	7 6	9 6	..	10 37	..	2 27	4 54	..	5 54	7 24	a.m. 12 3	..	9 28	2 40	5 26
Haslem Creek	11	7 15	..	..	10 43	..	2 33	..	5 27	..	7 30	..	..	9 34	2 47	5 34
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	13	7 26	..	9 30	10 49	..	2 39	..	5 33	..	7 36	12 13	2 4	9 40	2 53	5 40
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	7 30	..	9 33	10 50	..	2 41	..	5 38	..	7 40	12 20	2 8	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line. Parramatta	14	7 35	..	9 43	10 54	12 41	2 45	..	5 43	..	7 45	12 30	2 15	9 56	3 0	5 56
Blacktown	21	..	..	10 3	..	..	..	..	6 3	..	..	12 58	2 32	10 15	..	6 15
South Creek	29	..	..	10 23	..	..	..	..	6 23	..	..	1 20	2 52	10 36	..	6 36
Penrith	34	..	..	10 33	..	..	..	..	6 33	..	..	1 35	3 2	10 45	..	6 45
Fairfield	18	7 50	..	9 45	..	1 0	..	..	5 48	..	..	..	2 18	10 3	..	6 3
Liverpool	22	8 15	..	10 0	..	1 10	..	..	6 3	..	..	..	2 31	10 18	..	6 18
Campbelltown	34	8 55	..	10 30	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	2 56	10 48	..	6 48
Menangle	40	9 15	..	10 45	..	..	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	3 13	11 3	..	7 3
Picton	53	9 55	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 20	..	..	..	3 45	11 38	..	7 38

Up Trains.

Stations.	Distance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	5.	*†6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Saturday Trains (Additional.)		Sunday Trains 1.	2.	3.
Great Southern Line.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Picton	—	2 0	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
Menangle	13	2 40	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	4 30	..	..	..	..	12 46	8 26	4 30	..
Campbelltown	19	3 5	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	4 43	..	..	..	..	1 4	8 40	4 43	..
Liverpool	31	3 50	..	8 20	..	..	1 25	..	5 8	..	..	..	..	1 30	9 5	5 8	..
Fairfield	35	4 15	..	8 30	..	..	1 40	..	5 18	..	..	..	..	1 40	9 15	5 18	..
Great Western Line. Penrith	—	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
South Creek	5	3 20	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	4 48	..	..	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
Blacktown	13	3 50	..	8 15	..	..	..	..	5 6	..	..	..	..	1 26	9 6	5 6	..
Parramatta	20	4 15	7 55	8 38	..	11 0	2 0	2 50	5 27	..	..	8 0	..	1 46	9 27	5 27	6 15
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	40	4 35	7 59	8 43	..	11 4	2 4	2 54	5 31	..	..	8 4	..	1 53	9 32	5 31	6 19
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	4 50	8 0	8 48	..	11 5	2 5	2 55	5 36	..	..	8 5	..	1 58	9 37	5 36	6 20
Haslem Creek	42	..	8 8	..	..	11 12	..	3 2	5 43	..	..	8 13	..	..	9 46	..	6 27
Homebush	45	..	8 17	..	9 10	11 19	..	3 9	..	5 0	6 0	8 22	..	..	9 54	5 53	6 34
Burwood	46	..	8 22	9 5	9 14	11 23	2 20	3 13	5 55	5 4	6 4	8 27	12 30	2 13	9 59	5 58	6 38
Ashfield	48	..	8 27	..	9 18	11 27	2 25	3 17	..	5 8	6 8	8 32	12 34	2 18	10 5	6 4	6 43
Petersham	50	..	8 34	..	9 23	11 33	2 32	3 23	..	5 13	6 13	8 37	12 39	2 25	10 11	6 10	6 48
Newtown	51	..	8 38	..	9 27	11 39	2 37	3 27	..	5 17	6 17	8 41	12 43	2 30	10 15	6 15	6 54
Sydney	53	5 40	8 47	9 25	9 35	11 47	2 43	3 37	6 15	5 25	6 25	8 47	12 50	2 36	10 26	6 26	7 0

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up*, and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

Note.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturdays*, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

SMILES.

(*From the Saturday Review, August* 13).

There are some things that familiarity does not teach us. We may be too intimate with the people about us to be able to pronounce on certain points with the correct judgment of mere acquaintances, or even of strangers. Amongst these things, we suspect, is the quality of smile with which those nearest to us are endowed. If any chance should bring the question before us, we are thrown back upon our memory, and have to recollect what we thought when we first knew such or such a face. Thus, lovers apostrophise and idolise smiles, but the happiness of husbands and of all homes depends on some more habitual expression. Those who are driven to speculate on them in this sphere, and to watch for them, are not fortunate men. If this be true—if, our attention being called to smiles, we do not look at home, but amongst acquaintance, casual encounters, new faces—we think the fact throws some light upon the worth of smiles, and their value as a test of character. We are not going to disparage the very prettiest thing the eye can look upon. Nobody need hope or fear to drive smiles out of fashion. We claim to be as easily led captive by them, as open to their blandishments, as our neighbours—as ready to admit that, in the perfect ideal smile, we see the bloom, the light, the glory of the human face divine. It is not the smile, nor the meaning and honesty of the smile, that we bring under discussion. But it can be shown that the typical smile is for grand occasions, is (shall we say?) a company rather than a domestic thing, it may place the smile, as a standard of temper and heart, on a different level from the received one. We are not saying that every home worthy of the name is not wreathed about with good serviceable smiles cheering to heart and eye; but these are felt in their effects, not studied and analysed. Smiles of name—whether "deep and ambrosial," "superb," "ineffable," "bewitching," "penetrating," "brilliant," "illuminating," "persuasive," "transfiguring," or even eminently "expressive"—are a different class of thing altogether from these domestic manufactures, and are evoked by different causes. Even the "warm genial smile," as a prominent distinction, belongs to the good manner which gets its possessor talked about.

Mr. Trollope has made some good remarks on the flattery of a beautiful woman's smile. We believe it is not only modern Griseldas who use their smiles for this purpose, but that, in their very nature, and taken at the best, there is a touch of flattery in the smile that charms us. The real fascinating smile is not for the wear and tear of every-day life. It is conscious of itself. Though sincere (for feigned smiles are not discussed here), it is prompted by some excitement—by the desire to please, to carry a point, to represent self or some cherished object in a favourable aspect—and is bestowed on persons not subject, at least not yet subject, to the smiler's habitual influence. We say of these smiles—engaging, beaming, searching, appealing, questioning, captivating, smiles making ordinary features beautiful, turning the stern or merely impassive or coldly regular countenance into a thing instinct with life, thought, and sympathy—of the smiles, in short, that literally illumine the features, that they do not tell us half as much of the soul that animates them as we may learn from the same countenance at rest. We think we see refinement, tenderness, geniality, sympathy, even a good conscience, in a smile; but at the best it rather shows a susceptibility of moral excellence than that practice of them which impresses itself on the face in repose. And besides, how few can distinguish between mere beauty of form and beauty of expression? A hundred things over which the soul has no control must fix the lines which form the graceful "contraction" of a lovely smile. All the moral elements may exist, but some perversity of organisation may result in a mere contortion, while beauty and harmony of feature always please the eye, even where the mind and heart are in no very active fellowship. For it is only those muscles which are in habitual use that the mind can train into absolute obedience to its purposes; and over-practice in smiling never ends in perfection.

It is often said, in extenuation of a harsh, close, or otherwise unattractive physiognomy, that the owner of it has a sweet smile. "Have you observed his smile?" we are asked, and constantly this smile is alleged as a guarantee. That man must be sound at the core who has an open, ingenuous, intelligent smile. The rest is accident, or the world's rough usage; but the smile lifts the veil, and shows us the real temper, mind, and heart, which are understood to be disguised by the usual pose of features. For our part, we trust the ordinary expression; where that is cold, we believe that the heart is cold too. There is a certain lightning flash illuminating some countenances which may be accepted as a sign of transitory interest and goodwill, if people will be content with this; but which, to our fancy, rather sets the smiler in a striking and attractive point of view than brings him nearer to us, or tells us anything about the relation of the mind towards others. The smile comes from within—from the stir of certain abstract benevolence, from a fount of satisfied complacent thought—and shines with the design of revealing something to us not in sympathy with our homely nature. There need be no inherent coldness here, but we think that people with this brilliant telling smile will often be found, in a quiet way, very full of themselves, and attributing to themselves a prominent place in the mind and interest of others. The smile has in reality a touch of patronage in it, but, if bright and sudden enough, the chill is lost in a sense of favour. This smile is, no doubt, a mark of that strong "pronounced" individuality which puts some characters so far in advance of their less confident fellows. People who never break away from the stolidity of their every-day expression, who are aware of an inner sumptuary law against it, may not necessarily be more self-forgetting than others. Self-consciousness, awkward in many ways, has often the advantage over others in its smile. "My expression is best," said Simeon, "when I am talking to little children." We have little doubt that he was right, and that the smiles lavished on these innocents were of first-rate quality—only, unfortunately, he knew it.

There is another sort of smile belonging to men of strong characters of which we hear high encomiums—the transforming smile, which sets off and humanises the countenance in the most unexpected manner. Conquerors and dictators in all spheres are often described with this redeeming grace. But it is scarcely a compliment to any man's habitual expression to attribute this effect to what can be only an occasional performance; especially as the transforming smile, if we read romances aright, is also the "rare smile" which engages the affections of young ladies who have never lived under the influence of a bad temper, and think they should rather like it. Where the smile has this double quality, what must be the every-day expression towards people not worth smiling upon? Give us rather for our constant companion a face to which smiles are so natural, and so in sequence with other transitions of expression, as to excite no speculation—whose sweetness, at any rate, shall owe none of its effects to sharp contrasts.

All smiles, after childhood, are things of education; in fact, they are at once the sign of earliest consciousness and of the highest development and finish. Perhaps they do not arrive at their more exquisite perfection between the two extremes. Savages, we are told, never smile. Men engaged in the rough work of the world laugh, but seldom smile; when they do, it is a token of intellectual advance. It is painful to observe how seldom the poor smile, with what grave faces they accost another, until we chance to reflect how little mirth there often is in our own smile, and recall the sense of relief which our muscles not seldom find in relaxing from them. There is the smile, for example—the worldling's smile, as poets and moralists are so good as to call it—which represents only that we are on our good behaviour, making the best of things, and concealing indifference from persons who would think ill of us and eschew our company if we did not dress our face in a show of welcome or sympathy. Now take this smile so much cried down, this type of insincerity, and contrast it with those cheerful radiant exhibitions which are so constantly set against it, and we are not sure that a good deal may not be said on its side. The difference will not be found so entirely a moral one as is uniformly taken for granted. We are not going to set the poor conventional hack smile against the affluence and benediction of that which expresses a full, deeply moved, loving heart; and unquestionably that smile, whatever its source, is brightest which comes from being pleased, and need not justify itself by an hypothesis; but where is the merit of most smiles? Mrs. Browning has personified a whole tribe of beaming, satisfied, youthful radiances in her little Ellie, who

> Sits alone,
> And the smile she softly useth
> Fills the silence like a speech
> While she thinks what shall be done,
> And the sweetest pleasure chooseth
> For her future within reach.
>
> Little Ellie in her smile
> Chooseth—"I will have a lover
> Riding on a steed of steeds," &c., &c.

The so-called "worldling"—the man who smiles when he is not glad at heart, and has no fair anticipations to retire into at pleasure—may have more humanity in his feigning than there is in the other's nature and truth, and is honester than he knows himself to be. He smiles in support of large general principles—in acknowledgment that man is a social being, and would be wretched if alienated from his kind. It is no cause of joy, perhaps, that visitors come interrupting or disturbing us; but we smile from a sense of duty to them, as men in fellowship with our kind—in recognition of the truth that, if our solitude were never to be broken in upon, if we were indeed alone, isolated, neglected, we should be miserable, and life a burden. And the effort is not unrewarded. Cause and effect change places. We do not smile because we are glad, but, by dint of assuming cheerfulness as a duty, we taste a certain satisfaction. The smile of patience, forbearance, good manners, forced and unreal though it be, is worn many times in the day by every person who accepts the responsibilities of life, and acknowledges other obligations than his own comfort and inclination.

We are apt to class smiles grammatically as masculine and feminine. Thus the lightning smile is seen with most effect on men, while the bewitching smile is essentially a woman's weapon. The critical smile, the "slow, gradual smile"—a certain subtle, delicate, polite smile of carrying a point in argument—is a man's mode of triumph; while the artless, appealing, "mocking," winning, cajoling smile is best pointed with girlish dimples. The best smile of all—that of sympathy, where the eyes do more than the lips—is to be seen wherever the feelings have the luck to meet with features pliant and graceful enough to let them show themselves to advantage.

We have kept clear of the whole race of melodramatic and tragic smiles, whose very last design is to express or to convey pleasure—as, for example, the smile of scorn, anger, hate, despair. Nor do we touch on that milder and more domestic provocation, the smile of incredulity, which many besides Thackeray have found "a most naughty and odious expression in a young lady's face." Of course, the smiles we treat of have no relationship, or only the most distant, to laughter, or to those broad smiles, degenerating into giggling explosiveness, which are the reproach of undisciplined youth. There have been times when laughter was wholly forbidden to the well-bred gentlewoman—when it was pronounced vulgar, inadmissible at tournament or court of love. Ladies might never go beyond a smile; but then that mediæval smile! What was not said and sung, what was not borne and suffered, for the divine emanation? The *lampeggiar del angelico riso* of Laura received its apotheosis; the *santo riso* of Beatrice has become a constellation since it first shone on Dante, as "that admirable person in a dress of purest white" transfixed him with a smile "of such ineffable courtesy that on the instant he attained the extreme of human happiness." If all this means nothing else, it means that the smile has always been an affair of cultivation, a carefully-trained flower, an influence and power not unknown to the possessor. These historical smiles would have been quite out of place, and in fact impossible, in the merely domestic circle. And so it is still. Smiles of the ineffable sort are the expression of thought and feeling happily stimulated and exerted in a new field, or wherever opportunities and influence are occasional, and to be made much of. However pleasant the wife's smile to her husband, it was a different smile which first charmed him. The smile of purest benevolence is not lavished on those whose well-being is the first duty and daily care. In fact, with all these, smiles have done their part. When you know men or women thoroughly, you have got past their smiles; these will tell you nothing of the disposition or character which you did not know more perfectly in other ways, and you will cease to study them.

HAPPY IDIOTS.

The dream of the monks and hospitallers of old has been realised—alms-giving has become an art, indeed, it may be said, a fine art. Among all the institutions of the country there are none so well organised, so liberally conducted, or so carefully and thoughtfully adapted to their purpose, as those which are designed to relieve the sufferings and mitigate the misfortunes of humanity. Here in England there is scarcely a disease either of the mind or body, scarcely even a deformity, for whose alleviation some hospital has not been provided by the inexhaustible charity of the people. And our hospitals and asylums vie in architectural magnificence with the mansions of the rich and great. When the intelligent foreigner is making his way towards London by the South Eastern Railway, and sees on every side magnificent buildings rising majestically from woods and gardens rich in stately timber, and glowing with rare plants and flowers, he is apt to inquire the names of the great English milords who own those splendid seats. This Italian palace on the left, with the British flag floating proudly from its summit. Surely this must be the residence of a royal prince?

No, monsieur, it is the residence of some two or three hundred poor creatures who are suffering from incurable diseases. It is a hospital—this mansion on the right with broad terraces, sparkling fountains, and velvet lawns. The ancestral seat of a duke? No, it is but an asylum for idiots. By-and-by a bright château rising from among the rich dark woods—a home for orphan children. Anon, a castle of glittering granite, surrounded by trim grounds and highly cultivated fields. The stronghold of a proud English baron, of all the barons, perhaps, come down from Magna Charta and taken up house together? Nay, a reformatory for criminal children, distinguished inheritors of evil ways and vicious habits. The intelligent foreigner may well listen in mute astonishment. The reflections which arise even in the mind of a native are perplexing enough. Down by the sides of the railway, on the brink of ditches and stagnant pools, away in the open fields among reeking brick fields and festering manure-heaps, huddled together in damp and muddy villages, and by-and-by in the pent and stifling streets of the murky city, he sees the homes of the honest hard-working poor—homes that are but pigsties in comparison with the magnificent hospitals and asylums which British charity has raised for the idiot, the lunatic, and the criminal.

At first sight the contrast presents itself as a strange anomaly. It would almost seem that, in this country, to be unfortunate is to be fortunate, to be poor is to be rich; that, for the advantage of physical comfort, it is better to be mad than sane; better to be an idiot than to have the full use of one's faculties; better to be a youthful criminal than an honest, hard-working, well-behaved boy. And, indeed, it is not too much to say that these lunatics, idiots, and young criminals are the only persons in the whole community who are enabled fully to enjoy the comfort, the cleanliness, the wholesome diet, and the regularity of habits which make up the great and sovereign recipe, according to all wisdom and experience, for ensuring health and the capability for happiness.

These reflections, and many others in the same strain, arose in my mind with irresistible force the other day, when I paid a visit to the Idiot Asylum at Earlswood. Driving down from the Reigate station in a handsomely appointed carriage that I found waiting for me, I conceived the idea that I was proceeding on a visit to some wealthy landholder. This idea was further increased and strengthened, when, after a rapid dashing drive of twenty minutes or so, the carriage turned sharply through an archway, and entered the gates of a large and beautiful mansion, situated on a commanding elevation, overlooking broad terraces with flights of stone steps, leading down to the green lawns, studded with shrubs and trees and intersected by parterres of many-coloured flowers. Still dwelling upon the idea of the landowner, it occurred to me that my host could be nothing less than a duke. Nor did I quite lose this impression when I noticed some hundreds of men, women, and children, many of them obviously of the poorer class, disporting themselves on the grass, or marching in procession, preceded by a band of music. No doubt his grace the duke was giving a fête to his tenants and humble dependents. It was, indeed, some considerable time before I entirely lost sight of the noble and princely proprietor. There he was with the duchess at his side, on the steps of the grand entrance, waiting to receive me; and when he had condescendingly given me his august hand, and kindly introduced me to the duchess, he handed me over to the major-domo, a magnificent and imposing personage, six feet two in his stockings, who forthwith conducted me to the banqueting-hall. Here, in a delightfully cool apartment, large and lofty, with a triple window of great plate-glass panes, looking out upon the beautiful garden, and a wide extent of richly wooded country, I enjoy a substantial, but at the same time an elegant repast, while a neat-handed soft-footed nymph in white garments stands behind my chair and waits upon me, wafting upon my sense, as she passes to and from the sideboard, a gentle breeze, redolent of clean frock. At home in my own house—it may be in Belgrave-square—I have viands richer than these; I have a finer carpet, as white a table-cloth, as attentive a servitor; but I have not this light, this air, this odour of cleanness, this palpable scent of pure country health. I imagine that it must be his grace the duke's best room; his company room, his grand salon de réception. But, as I pass down the corridor, on my way to the grounds, I notice many such rooms, all large, light, airy, clean and cheerful. Happy idiots!

Descending from the noble terrace by a flight of stone steps, I come upon the whole of the inmates of the Asylum, disporting themselves upon the lawn. They number in all three hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and sixty being males, and one hundred and ten females. They are of all ages, ranging from a grey-haired old lady of sixty, to a child of five years; and of all ranks, from the sons of prosperous merchants, it may be noblemen, down to the children of poor clerks and petty tradespeople. The Asylum at Earlswood is not absolutely a charity. All who can afford it, pay for their maintenance, and, in some instances, pay handsomely. Those who cannot afford to pay are elected by the votes of the subscribers, and are maintained gratuitously. The receipts of the Asylum are thus, to a certain extent, a common fund for the support of all the inmates; although those who maintain themselves receive special advantages according to the amount of their payments. But none of the inmates, however poor they may be, are deprived of any of the essential comforts. A patient who pays a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds a year may have a separate apartment and an attendant entirely to himself; but as regards the necessaries and comforts essential to health and enjoyment of life, the rich and the poor are on the same footing.

I fully expected that the sight of so many idiotic creatures in a body would be exceedingly painful. It certainly was painful; but far less so than I could possibly have imagined. Contrary to my anticipation they were all clean, and neat, and tidy in their dress. Moreover, the majority of them exhibited an activity of body and a cheerfulness of expression which I had never before witnessed in persons so manifestly deficient in mental power. This deficiency was strongly marked in every face. The manifestations are very similar in all cases,—a deformed head or jaw, a wide loose mouth showing the gums, large irregular teeth, a fixed stare, and an imbecile smile that comes and goes in a mechanical manner. These peculiarities told plainly that the persons I saw before me were idiotic; but their manner and bearing conveyed no idea of their being useless and helpless.

The kindly system of the institution had done its work. Many of these poor creatures, when they were first brought to Earlswood, were in a condition inferior almost to the brutes. They were confirmed in filthy habits; they were at times perfectly torpid and completely insensible. All the gates of their understanding were as firmly locked as if they had been sealed by the hand of death. They had ears and could not hear; eyes and could not see; tongues and could not speak. And now, here on this lawn, were these self-same creatures, all more or less awakened to life and understanding, running and leaping, laughing and chatting, asking and answering questions, and contending with each other in a high spirit of emulation in all kinds of games, while the workshops, the garden, and the farm offered a hundred specimens of their work in almost every department of art and industry.

The Rev. Edwin Sidney, a benevolent clergyman, who takes a deep interest in this institution, and who is one of its chief benefactors, has given a most interesting account, from observations made at various periods since the year 1859, of the working of the system, and of the progress made by the various inmates. In the course of his visits, Mr. Sidney has been enabled to watch the treatment of idiots from the first day of their admission into the asylum until, in some instances, they have been rendered fit to mix in society. The system pursued by Dr. Down, the resident physician, and superintendent, resembles, in some degree, the graduated process by which the raw produce of nature is slowly and patiently converted into works of arts and usefulness—with this difference, that the human raw material is never treated roughly, but always tenderly and gently.

On the reception of a pupil, the first step is to inquire from friends the history of the case, and to discover the peculiar predilections and repugnances of the individual. Certain objective facts, as weight, height, shape, condition of the organs of sense, and powers of prehension and locomotion, are carefully registered. Then follow personal observation and comparison of habits and propensities with the accounts received from friends. These are the data for treatment, and instructions in accordance with them are given to the attendant or nurse. The first efforts are directed to the eradication of bad habits, such as tearing the clothes, and wallowing in the dirt. After this, if there exist sufficient power, the pupil has proposed to him, occupations: such as unravelling cocoa fibre for matting, splitting rods for baskets, and the result of his labour, whatever it may be, is always received with praise instead of blame.

When the pupil is indolent, morose, or stubborn, the example of good fellow-pupils is tried, and imitation of their conduct is encouraged. If he prove incapable from low physical power, the physician's skill is exercised on diet, attention to the condition of the skin, and due medical treatment. The physical state is held to be of the greatest importance, and the appliance of gymnastic exercises is regulated by it. These exercises are first to the upper extremities, and then to the lower and the trunk, and the lessons are enlivened by music.

From the examination of many hundred cases, Dr. Down has found that malformation of the mouth and the palate is a physical characteristic of nearly all idiots. It is not surprising, therefore, that many of them are mute, semi-mute, or indistinct in utterance. But even the worst of such cases are successfully treated at Earlswood. The method pursued is curious. For example, if the sounds to be caught were those of the letter T, the teacher would first hold up a *top*, which the pupils are made to name collectively; then a *letter*, and lastly a *pot*. In the same manner for D, he would show pictures of a *dog*, a *ladder*, and some object coloured *red*. Hence, when a learner can name every object in the collection, he is able to utter the required words correctly. The result has been that many who could scarcely articulate a sound, can now speak intelligibly and with tolerable correctness. Pictures play an important part in conveying ideas to the pupils, and many of them have learned all they know from pictures. Some of them, who are incapable of reading and writing, have become expert draughtsmen, as may be seen from various specimens of their artistic works which adorn the walls of the Asylum.

Another ingenious mode of conveying instruction, is by engaging the pupils in playing at shop-keeping. A counter is set out with various articles in daily use, at which a boy presides as shopkeeper, while the others come forward in turn and act as buyers. "It is most curious," says Mr. Sidney, "to see what a puzzle it often is to find the correct weight; when it is found, the class is well questioned upon it, and, indeed, on every other weight the shopman touches, before it is put into the scale. Then there is further perplexity in getting the correct quantity of the required substance, as, for instance, sugar, into the scale. When the quantity is large, they will often begin with little spoonfuls, and when, at last, the balance approaches, it is sometimes a thorough poser whether they are to remove some of the commodity or to add to it. All this causes a regular excitement till the due proportions are achieved; and then comes the moment of pay, which is one of great excitement, the whole class trying to check every step in the reckoning. Combinations of pence and halfpence are trying things to get over; and sometimes the purchaser who cannot calculate them uses cunning and tries to pay with a silver coin, and asks for change, thus throwing his perplexities on the shopman."

The Asylum is at once a hospital, a school, and a workshop within; without, a gymnasium, a garden, and a farm. In the workshops the inmates practise tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, mat-making, and the like. The clothes of the inmates and the attendants are nearly all made by imbeciles, who have learned their trades in the Asylum. They all take a great interest in their work, and are very proud of the results. Some of the lads act as cooks. On a visit to the kitchen, Mr. Sydney found twelve of the pupils, not one of whom a year previously could have been trusted near an oven or a fire, neatly dressed in white, helping the regular officials of the kitchen with the greatest order and zeal. One poor fellow acted as scullery-boy, and to show how completely his heart was in his humble occupation, on being asked which he liked best, Earlswood or the establishment where he had previously been, he answered, "O Earlswood great deal;" and on being further questioned "Why?" added, "Because we have a bigger sink." It should be observed, that the pupils are not forced to engage in occupations which they do not like. Each one is allowed to choose the employment for which he has a fancy. Some of them occupy themselves in drawing, and in making models and toys, simply for their own amusement. One of these, a youth of sixteen, has completed a model of a frigate fully equipped and rigged with every rope, sail, and spar. The model is of considerable size, and is executed with marvellous neatness and skill. I was informed that the constructor had never seen a ship, and took his first notion from a picture on a pocket-handkerchief, being afterwards assisted by drawings in the Illustrated London News. In the progress of his work he made a great discovery, namely, that boiling wood rendered it capable of being easily bent. He had never heard of this process, so that the discovery was really his own. With the permission of Dr. Down, this pupil took me to his room to show me the model. His articulation was so imperfect, and his vocabulary so limited, that I could scarcely understand a word he said. He was, I was assured, a true idiot, who could scarcely read or write; yet he could draw admirably, and had made this wonderful ship. Though he could measure well, as his work testified, he had no idea of figures or of money. I asked him how much the ship had cost him. He said, "Three thousand pounds."

The girls' side of the Asylum comprises, besides the dining-hall and dormitories, a sewing school and a play-room. In the school the girls are taught to read by the aid of large letters chalked on black boards; they are also employed in useful work; in the afternoon they are allowed to make the fancy articles which may be seen exhibited in the reception-room. In another apartment there is a baby class taught entirely by pictures. In these rooms are stands of flowers and ferns prettily arranged, rendering the place cheerful and attractive. Some of the girls have learned to read and write very well.

The farm, situated at the end of the garden, gives regular employment to twelve of the inmates, and in hay and harvest time brings others from the workshops, who profit greatly by the change. Strolling into the yard, I met one of the idiot farmers dressed in a smock-frock and a wideawake hat. He certainly did not look more idiotic than some farm servants, not supposed to be deficient in mental capacity, whom I had seen outside the Asylum gates. He took me to the cowhouse and showed me the cows. There were twenty of them, all in good condition and well provided with straw, and over each stall their attendant had placed a label bearing the cow's name in highly ornamental text. The lad who accompanied me was a good farmer; but a perfect idiot. He could not count the pigs in a sty, though there were barely a dozen of them; but he was a most useful member of the establishment for all that. He spoke very imperfectly. I asked him if he were happy, there. He said, "Yes, very happy, but no money." I asked him what he would do with money if he had any. He said, "Buy sweetstuff." A friend came to see him, and he gave the friend particular instructions to send him a seed cake. The farm supplies the establishment with the whole of the milk and butter consumed by the inmates of the Asylum.

Amusement enters largely into the system pursued by Dr. Down. Besides the daily sports on the lawn and in the gymnasium, a theatrical performance is given at Christmas and a fête at Midsummer. The charade performances have proved highly successful in stimulating into lasting vigour several whom it had been previously impossible to rouse from idiotic depression and apathy. The leading parts are sustained by inmates, assisted by the attendants; the scenery is painted by a youth, who though an excellent artist, is incapable of describing his work intelligibly, or of referring to it except in a jumble of incoherent words. All the woodwork is done by boys in the carpenter's shop. In all these amusements the pupils have the hearty assistance of Dr. Down and Mrs. Down, who are regarded by all in the establishment with the strongest affection. I saw many unmistakable evidences of the regard in which the doctor is held, during my visit. Wherever he appeared on the grounds, the boys and girls ran to him, to talk to him, to ask him questions, and to fondle him. The men and women attendants, too, seemed to be all favourites with the imbeciles. I observed no indication that any of them inspired fear. I saw one man humour a tiresome boy with the utmost patience for fully half an hour, and in the end he succeeded in diverting him from the absurd desire he wished to gratify. I do not know upon what principle the attendants are chosen, but I noticed that they are all "good looking," which suggests the theory that good looks and a kind disposition generally go together. The inmates all like the place. Some of them who have gone home for a few weeks have expressed a desire to return to Earlswood and their friend Dr. Down before the expiration of their leave. One boy actually picked up and walked to the Asylum, saying he could not stay away from "home" any longer. Seeing how they were surrounded by every comfort, and indulged in every way, I could not feel surprised at this; but considering the labour and patience required of those who are employed to watch and tend them, I certainly was not prepared for the statement of one of the female attendants—that she was very happy at Earlswood, that she had been there three years, and that she should not like to go to another place.

It was on the fête-day that I visited Earlswood—a day long and anxiously looked forward to by all the inmates. The amusements on the lawn continued from one o'clock until dusk, consisting of cricket, croquet, Aunt Sally, racing and jumping matches, a performance of Punch and Judy, glees by the singing class, negro melodies by the Earlswood Troupe, and the ascent of a fire balloon. Under the influence of the emulation excited by the racing and jumping for prizes, ranging from a shilling to a penny, the idiotic expression vanished from the faces of the patients in a magical way. In several instances I found it difficult to say whether they were idiots or not. One lad achieved some astonishing feats in bar-jumping, trying again and again until he had accomplished his purpose. I was informed that this boy, when he first entered the Asylum, was incapable of any physical effort whatever. His energies, both mental and physical, had been roused chiefly by gymnastic exercises. In all the sports, I noticed that Dr. Down and the attendants joined on equal terms with the patients, and thus set them all perfectly at their ease. The only refractory subject was a fat boy, whose accomplishments consisted in standing on his head, and in the execution of a dance in frog fashion, which he was ready to perform any number of times on the slightest encouragement. The fat boy's idiosyncrasy was to be always out of humour and always grumbling. He was last in all the races, but would insist upon a prize; in the pole-climbing he had to be hoisted up on the shoulders of an attendant. When the attendant dropped him, he came forward to the doctor in a triumphant manner, and held out his hand for a prize. In all cases he had one. They were all extremely fond of money, but the amount was of no consequence. They were just as well pleased with a penny as with a shilling.

The results of the system pursued at Earlswood are very great, very astonishing. Are they desirable? Is it incumbent upon those who have the charge of idiots, to do their utmost to rouse their dormant faculties and restore the broken and defaced image to the likeness of Him who made it? If these questions are to be answered in the affirmative, to do anything less than is done at Earlswood would be to fail in a great and sacred duty. Dr. Down's system is purely one of kindness, and it was not long before I perceived that his uniform and scrupulous kindness, his minute attention to every case, his liberal employment of every means calculated to divert the mind and promote the health of the body, were the true causes of the great expense of which some persons have complained. There is no doubt that the inmates of Earlswood might be kept and maintained for considerably less money; but this could only be done by reducing the number of attendants, and the success attained, by dispensing with many sanitary precautions, by adopting mechanical restraints, and by otherwise limiting the comforts and enjoyments of the inmates. For example I found in the grounds some twenty or thirty attendants going about among the patients, watching them without appearing to watch them, laughing and chatting, joining in the sports, and taking infinite pains to divert their minds from the particular notions which possess them. In the good old times this was done by a third of the number of attendants; but then they saved labour and the money of the patrons by chaining the patients to their bedsteads, by strapping them to boards, and by beating them until they were insensible. A blow is a cheap and effective quieter, there is no doubt. Dirt, filth, and unwholesome food are also cheap, but they are nasty too, and, I trust, wholly distasteful to the humane and Christian feeling of the times in which we live.

Relatively, the expenses at Earlswood may be larger than absolutely necessary, but I was quite convinced from what I saw, that the system pursued by Dr. Down could not be carried out without great liberality. The number of attendants; the various workshops, with all their fittings and appliances; the schools, the play-rooms, the works of art and ornament, the organized entertainments, the cheerful gardens; are all necessary and essential to the subtle process by which these poor idiots are coaxed, and petted, and insensibly led into developing their latent faculties, and assuming, as near as possible, the attributes of useful and intelligent human beings. One item of expense may be reasonably objected to—that of the mere ornamental parts of such an edifice. It surely can never be necessary to burden a charitable institution with an enormous rent in the form of interest of capital, or an incubus in the much more depressing form of a heavy building debt.—*All the Year Round.*

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

NEW GOODS, at LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE, 307, George-street.
Checked and plain, all wool, flannels, 1s 11d
Black straw bonnets, 1s 11d, worth 6s 6d
White, brown, slate, chip bonnets, 2s 9d, worth 12s 6d
Ladies' sailor hats, 1s 11d, satin straw, 4s 6d
Boys' hats and caps, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Ladies' black jackets and mantles, 12s 6d, worth 25s
Good prints, yard wide, 5½d, ginghams, 9½d
Good Brussels carpets, 3s 9d, worth 5s 6d
Glazed linings, 4d, slates, browns, drabs
Wide widths, silk terrey velvets, 1s 11d, worth 5s 6d
Glace silks, 1s 11d, wide checked stripe, 2s 11d
Black velvets, white edge, 18 yards, 1s—new gimps
Bargains beads, gimps, buttons, and trimmings
Muslin sets 1s, linen sets 6½d, mourning 1s
Best quality French delaines, 12½d, French merinos, 1s 11d
Bargains mohair dresses, 12 yards, 2s 11d, good ditto, 3s 9d
Good flowers 1s, bunch violets 6d and 1s
All goods bought and sold for cash.
J. WETHERILL, George-street, near Hunter-street.

DENISON HOUSE, 276, 278, 280, George-street. conducted by FRANCIS GILES.
ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS BY THE LA HOGUE AND COLONIAL EMPIRE.
We are now showing our SECOND SPRING SHIPMENTS of NOVELTIES, consisting of
MANTLES
SHAWLS
SILKS
MILLINERY
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, first choice
SWISS MUSLINS
FANCY DRESSES, in light textures
UNDERCLOTHING
LACE AND FANCY GOODS of all descriptions
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, BUCKLES, BELTS, HAT ORNAMENTS, MANTLE ORNAMENTS, PARACHUTES, NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS
HORROCKS' and FRANCIS GILES' LONGCLOTH, in all numbers; DAMASKS, TABLE COVERS, French CAMBRICS, PRINTS, in great variety
FAMILY AND COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING
Matching orders carefully and promptly attended to.
PATTERNS POST FREE.
Denison House, November 24th.

COLONIAL TWEED, superior quality and finish, manufactured by O. B. EBSWORTH, Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.
Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.
The victims of misplaced confidence in quacks, or unprincipled medical pretenders, can call with a certainty of being cured in the shortest possible time.
All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.
Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.
N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

NOTICE.—The following elegant preparations for the dental toilet can be obtained at Dr. J. EMANUEL'S Dental Surgery:—Elixir of Roses, a few drops in a half-tumbler of water forms a delicious wash for the mouth; Dr. E.'s own Tooth Powder; Instantaneous Relief for the Toothache, in bottles, with directions for use; for the teeth invaluable. Tooth brushes, superior quality. N.B.—French, Italian, German, and Dutch languages spoken. No. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel.

MEDICAL.—Consult Dr. TRENERY, from Lock Hospital, London, 27 years' experience on all diseases of a delicate nature arising from indiscretion or folly; neglected cases of long standing, eruptions of the skin, SORE THROAT, GLANDULAR Pains, nervous debility, and local weakness, Alopecia, or loss of hair, and all complaints superinduced by the ignorant prescribing of strong and injurious medicines most successfully treated. Private suites of consulting rooms especially arranged for ladies and gentlemen. Hours, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. (If by letter, fee £1). 42, Hunter-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Unrivalled Curative. No wound, ulcer, sprain, tumour, or abscess, can withstand the curative properties of this soothing ointment. Thousands bear witness to this fact, who have themselves been cured after their cases had been considered quite hopeless. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-st.

CHING'S WORM - DESTROYING LOZENGES have for sixty years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility to their own families. It is a fact established by the annual Bills of Mortality that one half of the Children born are cut off before attaining Seven Years of Age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of Worms. As the safe restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, many anxious mothers, who have successfully had recourse to these Lozenges, can gratefully testify to their excellence.
CHING'S WORM LOZENGES are peculiarly adapted and recommended for exportation to warm climates generally, as their virtue remains unimpaired by time.
Wholesale Agent, "EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's," whose name is on the Government stamp. Sold in packets and boxes by most respectable chemists in this colony.

USE HARPER TWELVETREES' SATIN GLAZE STARCH, which gives a high finish to the clothes, and never sticks to the iron. Sold by all Storekeepers and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

BOOTS.—BOOTS.—BOOTS, cheap and good, at WATSON'S, 788, George-street South.

AT WATSON'S, Ladies' Cashmere Elastic Side Military Heel Boots, 5s 6d, capital wear.

AT WATSON'S, Ladies' Coloured and Black French Merino Elastic Side Military Heel Boots, 6s 6d.

AT WATSON'S, Ladies' House Boots, without leather on toes, 3s 6d.

AT WATSON'S, Youths' Elastic Side Boots, 7s 6d, wear well.

AT WATSON'S, Gents' Kid Boots, patent toes, beautiful goods, 14s 6d.

AT WATSON'S, Prime Colonial Kip Bluchers, 8s 6d, warranted.

JUST UNPACKED, Boys' Bats, Balls, and Stumps, in any quantity. E. DAVIS, 396, George-street.

PORTMANTEAUS and Travelling Bags in every style, for overland route. Fancy Bazaar, 396, George-st.

DOMESTIC BRUSHWARE of every description, the cheapest in the colony. E. DAVIS, 396, George-st.

PERAMBULATORS, single and double, with or without hoods. TARRING'S Bazaar, 350, George-st.

PORTMANTEAUS, Expanding Bags, Bonnet Boxes, &c. TARRING'S Toy and Fancy Bazaar.

DOLLS—Royal Model, Talking, Sleeping, &c., &c. TARRING'S Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 350, George-st.

XXX GUINNESS' STOUT, 9s 6d quarts; Ale—London India pale, 8s quarts, 6s pints; Allsopp's and Bass's, quarts 10s; Yorkshire, &c., 10s. At MILLER'S, 13, Jamison-street (late of Pitt-st.)

FLOUR FOR SALE
Beeby's Adelaide superfine
Prescott's ditto ditto
Hart's silk-dressed seconds
Californian, "Golden Gate," in 50 lb. bags
Chilian ex "Charlotte Andrews" (freshest and primest cargo), in 100 lb bags
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, Stockholm tar and pitch, turpentine, boiled and raw oil, red lead, white lead, putty, glue, &c., &c., for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

DRIED APPLES, sarsaparilla, clothes pegs, cherry pectoral, Douglas' pumps, &c., &c.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BONNIOT'S Brandy, Case Claret, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BRIGHT AMBER RESIN. — A few cases on SALE, by JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

GREAT REDUCTION in the price of Coal, Wood, Charcoal, Coke, &c., at KING'S Coal Yard, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, with the undersigned—
Cigars, Manila, havanah shaped
Brandy—Jules Robin and Co.'s, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
200 Proprietors' Company, in quarters and cases
Wine—Claret, superior and medium quality
Tea, in chests, half-chests, and boxes, various qualities
Sugar—White, Mauritius, crystals.
FROST, KOHLER, and CO.

BEDDING CLEANED BY STEAM.—W. REASON, Bedding Manufacturer, 7, Bridge-st., and 355, George-street.

FLY TRAPS.—Fly Traps for Mosquitoes and Flies—must be seen to be believed in. Persons are requested to call and see them at work. E. EASTWAY and SONS, 425, George-street.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT, in first-rate condition, for SALE, by the undersigned.
HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

PRIME Swiss CHEESE, in good condition, just landed, on SALE, by J. C. W. HINSCH, York-street.

ADELAIDE, Chilian, and Californian FLOUR, best brands of each, on Sale, by G. A. LLOYD and CO.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and FLOUR.—For SALE by the undersigned:—
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine
Beeby and Dunstan's household
Crown Mills, silk dressed
And various other brands of flour.
Also,
Adelaide wheat.
BEILBY AND SCOTT.
Pitt-street North.

CHILIAN FLOUR, ex St. Vincent de Paul, in 100 lb. bags, best quality, on SALE. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—A cargo just arrived from the Chinchas, and landing, ex John, at Farrelly's Wharf.
Application for supplies to be made to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES, in case and bulk. S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

REFRIGERATORS on hand, or made to order. D. CALVIN, 361, Pitt-street.

DIVING Apparatus, Pumps, Dress, Spare Gear and Tool Chest complete; one of Hunke's make, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ALE. — Marrian's celebrated No. 3, new brew. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-st.

BRANDY. — Martell's and Champagne Vineyard. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a CAB, pair of Horses, and Harness, price £21. Apply Wellington Inn, Parramatta-st.

SPRING-CART, first-class make, £15; set harness, 56s. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

FOR SALE, a light Pony PHAETON, (carries 4), and set plated harness, £21 lot. GIBSON'S Repository.

FOR SALE, a nearly new BUGGY, double seat, £35. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts.

FOR SALE, an excellent Saddle HORSE, with saddle and bridle, £15 the lot. GIBSON'S.

BUGGIES, Waggons, Waggonettes, Dogcarts, Gigs, &c., new and second-hand. T. MOORE, 293, South Head Road.

CHILDREN'S Perambulators, all kinds, Invalids' Chairs. T. MOORE, manufacturer, S. H. Road.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Bay HORSE, perfectly quiet, suitable for a light spring-cart. JOHN ISAACS, George-street South.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 Singer's Sewing MACHINE, in thorough repair, with binder, hemmer, and every requisite. Address E. B., Herald Office.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a bargain, SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., good yard, and water laid on; built on allotment having a frontage of 20 feet to Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, by a depth of 65 feet. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, a GREAT BARGAIN, PRICE £850, half cash, the remainder can remain on mortgage, at 6 per cent. interest.
THE PELICAN INN
(late Trafalgar), situated on the Newtown Road, a few yards from the Toll-bar.
The house comprises large bar with all the fittings, 2 parlours, club-room 60 x 20 feet, a number of bedrooms, detached kitchen; good stables, a well with pure water.
The house is let to a tenant at 35s. per week; the rent to be raised next year to £2 per week.
Also, will be given in with the above, two Allotments, 100 x 40, facing Campbell-street.
Title, unquestionable.
Apply to Mr. W. G. MOORE, 155, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, at Bathurst, a first-class Wholesale Wine and Spirit BUSINESS. Premises to LET with the same. For further particulars, address Box 207.

FOR SALE, at Hunter's Hill, the PROPERTY occupied by the undersigned. It contains nine rooms, cellars, verandahs, &c.; garden and paddocks. Four miles from Sydney by land or water. G. DE MILHAU.

BOTANY.—2 ACRES, with cottage, for sale; frontage to bay; near water works. 115, King-street East.

RANDWICK.—COTTAGE, 6 rooms and kitchen, 17s. 6d. a-week. S. HESSLEWHITE, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, buggies, waggons, spring carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Upstanding Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from W. A. Evans, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
30 head broken and unbroken horses, in good condition, from the Goulburn district.

HORSES.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 young horses from Maitland
A team of seven cart horses
And a number of hackneys.
Also,
At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock,
61 head of Fitzgerald's horses.

Fitzgerald's Horses.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
60 colts and fillies, from the station of the Honorable R. Fitzgerald.

THIS DAY.

Carrier's Team.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. W. Poplin to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of seven staunch cart horses, have been working on the roads, and will stand a trial.

Fitzgerald's Horses.

100 Head, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, 22nd instant, and FRIDAY, 25th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Hon. R. Fitzgerald to sell by auction, at the above yards, in equal lots, on the days named,
100 head of young horses, just arrived from the stations.
No reserve.

20 SUPERIOR HORSES.

At the Bazaar on MONDAY next, the 28th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. V. Cooper, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
20 very superior horses, bred at Willaroo. They consist of heavy and light draught horses and stylish hackneys. The whole in top condition and thoroughly well broken; the harness horses are subject to trial, and are got by Horncastle, Waxwork, and Sampson.

25 Horses.
From Willaroo, Goulburn.

At the Camperdown Yards, MONDAY, the 28th.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. V. Cooper, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
25 young horses, colts, and fillies, broken and unbroken, all in capital condition, and mostly got by the celebrated sires Young Waxwork, Horncastle, and Sampson.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from H. J. Adams, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 28th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Bogendine station.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from E. K. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 28th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1700 prime fat sheep, wethers, in lots.
This lot is shorn, and very superior.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Messrs. Lloyd and Lambe, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 28th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat sheep, wethers, in lots.
This lot is shorn, and very superior.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from C. M'Rea, Esq., to sell at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. John Boshia to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
130 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, &c.

MESSRS. W. H. MACKENZIE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 a.m., hay, straw, &c.; and at their Depot, at 11 a.m., farm and dairy produce.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Hides, Tallow, Lard, Pickled Tongues.

THIS DAY, Friday, 25th November, at a quarter-past 10 punctually.

H. R. REID will sell by public auction, at his Wool and Produce Stores, Clarence-street North, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 10,
354 very superior hides
10 tons prime beef tallow
2 kegs lard
2 ditto pickled tongues.

Railway Terminus.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, chaff, billet, wood, &c.
Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Butter, cheese, bacon, lard, poultry, eggs, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

JOSEPH WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, billet wood, &c.
At the City Auction Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, porkers, suckers, keg and roll butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, lard, &c.
At 2 o'clock,
Oranges and Lisbon lemons.

J. GRAHAM will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway Station,
Hay, straw, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
Butter, bacon, cheese, and other farm produce.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers.

MESSRS. YORK and CO. will cause to be sold by auction, at the Long Shed, Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Beef of the primest quality.

Springing Cows.

MR. E. J. C. NORTH will sell by auction, at the Dog and Duck Yards, 695, George-street South, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
6 first-class springing cows.

On FRIDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock.

DAVIS and COULTER will sell by auction, at their Yards, rear of Mr. Ivory's, Black Swan, Brickfield-hill,
All kinds of colonial produce, pigs, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th November, at 12 o'clock precisely,
92 casks tallow
911 hides
Horns, shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, November 25th, at a quarter before 11 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, November 25th, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
32 casks tallow
417 hides
Neatsfoot oil, lard, &c.
Terms, cash.

Seasonable Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex William Cole, and Westburn.

THIS DAY, 25th.
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments seasonable drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c., just landed.
Printed muslins
Covered crinolines
Skeleton ditto
Mohair mantles
24, 30, 40 orientals
Mull muslins
Rough browns
Printed mohairs
Coutille stays
Roll linings
Black alpaca sacs
Light tweed ditto
Ditto ditto trousers
White drill ditto
Brown ditto ditto
B and Y. black alpaca sacs
Ditto tweed ditto
Ditto knickerbocker suits
Ditto zouave and harrow ditto
Gents' light tweed vests
Ditto black alpaca ditto
Ditto crimean shirts
Ditto melton cloth ditto
Millers' mole trousers
Carpet bags.
Terms, liberal.

1, 2, and 6 Cord Elastic.

THIS DAY, 25th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case 1, 2, and 6, cord elastics.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Check Mohairs.
Leno Stripe ditto.

THIS DAY, 25th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case fancy check mohairs
1 ditto leno stripe ditto.
Terms at sale.

Cap Trimmings
Bound Union Peaks
Basil Straps
Consolidated Peaks.

FRIDAY, 25th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th,
2 cases cap trimmings, as above.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock,

At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street, late Rossiter and Lazarus.

The Furniture of an eight-roomed house, removed from Pyrmont for the convenience of sale.
Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture
Cottage Piano, and one Square Piano
Bedroom Furniture, Sewing Machine
Office Furniture, Pictures, Ornaments, &c.
Platedware, and Sundries.
Also,
Four Enfield Rifles, complete, Revolver
Gold and Silver Watches.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 26th November, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 311, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

FRIDAY, November 25th, at 11 o'clock.

500 Gold and Silver Watches.
For Positive and Unreserved Sale, by order of the Manufacturer.
To Watchmakers and others.

MESSRS. A. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importer to sell, without the least reservation, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, November 25th,
An invoice of new watches,
Comprising gold watches, in great variety
Silver levers and duplex watches.
All warranted in going order.
Terms—over £30, an approved bill of three months, or 2½ discount for cash.

On SATURDAY, November 26th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ To Clergymen and others.
The Library of an eminent Theologian.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, November 26th, at 11 o'clock,
473 vols. theological and scientific works.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, November 26th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly important sale by auction.
To Connoisseurs, Lovers of the Fine Arts, and others.
For positively unreserved sale,
The undermentioned valuable Oil Paintings:—
Altar-piece, The Transfiguration

The Crucifixion	Madonna
Pope Pius IX.	Joseph
Virgin and Child	Martin Luther
Madonna del Tempi	Garibaldi
Mater Dolorosa	Prince of Prussia
Immaculate Heart	Princess of Prussia
Ecce Homo	Lord's Supper
Holy Family	Sacrament.

LANDSCAPES, &c.

Views of the Tyrol	Fruit Girl
Views of the Harz	Unwilling Traveller
Stepping Stone	Cattle Grazing
Desert Companion	Sheep
Emigrants' Departure	Horses, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, November 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable oil paintings.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, November 28th, at 11 o'clock.

Parramatta. Parramatta. Parramatta.

Highly Important Sale by Auction,
At Mr. John Taylor's Furniture Bazaar, Church-street, Parramatta, in consequence of Mr. Taylor's intention to relinquish the furniture business.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Taylor to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Church-street, Parramatta, on MONDAY, November 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his extensive stock of household furniture, pianofortes, iron and brass bedsteads, glass, china, electroplate, bedroom furniture, drawing-room suites, fancy goods, and sundries, too numerous to advertise.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view at the Bazaar.

On SATURDAY, November 26th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing.

Useful Household Furniture and effects.
Removed from the Glebe for the convenience of sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, November 26th, at 11 o'clock,
Useful household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, November 26th, at 5 o'clock p.m.

At the corner of Miller-street, North Shore, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.
Cut Stone
Bricks
Palings
Building Materials.

☞ For Unreserved Sale

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Ground, at the corner of Miller-street, North Shore, on SATURDAY, November 26th, at 5 o'clock p.m.,
A quantity of building materials.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, November 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At Ashfield Villa, Ashfield, the Residence of Mr. J. F. Lincker.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Buyers, and others.

Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
Brilliant-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Traumann, 7 octaves (a superb instrument)
Valuable Chinese and Japanese Curiosities and Ornaments
Oil Paintings, Engravings, Pier Glasses
China, Glass, Electro-plate
Carpets, Window Cornices, and Curtains
Drawing and Dining-room Furniture
Bedroom Furniture, of every description
Large Russell's Cooking Stove
Patent Mangle, Kitchen Utensils
Pigeons, Poultry, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. J. F. Lincker to sell by auction, at his residence, Ashfield Villa, Ashfield, near the Railway Station, on TUESDAY, November 29th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, and effects.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 25th November, 1864.

Extensive, Highly Important, and Unreserved Auction Sale of
EARTHENWARE
CHINA
CUT-GLASS WARE
IVORY TABLE CUTLERY
PAPIER-MACHE WARE
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
ORNAMENTS, &c.

To Earthenware Dealers
To Glassware Buyers
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Country Buyers,
And the Trade generally.

Just landed ex William Cole.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 25th November, 1864, at 11,
Invoices of the undermentioned goods.
EARTHENWARE.
Breakfast bowls and sauces, bowls, plates, egg-cups. W. and G. toilet sets, jugs, pint-mugs, dinner services, half-pint mugs; stone jugs, assorted, various colours; metal covers
An excellent assortment of toilet sets, &c.
ORNAMENTS.
Large cobras, Virgin and Saints, sailors
Hounds and hare, Lola Montez, foxes
Harvest reapers, and War and Peace, lion warriors
CHINA.
Breakfast sets, cups and saucers, egg-cups, &c.
ELECTROPLATED WARE.
Richly embossed tea and coffee services, ditto goblets, toast-racks, tea caddies, race cups, with handles, various sizes; oval dishes, pint chased mugs, plated cake baskets, jewel cases, ladies' companions, measures (pint and half-pint), fruit baskets, fruit stands, salts, breakfast cruets, sugars, spoons; 4, 5, 6, and 7 hole cruets, various designs; teapots, six and seven gill; forks, &c.
CUT GLASSWARE.
Tumblers, wines, green hocks, salts, decanters, half-pint tumblers, jugs, &c.
IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.
A well selected assortment of ivory table cutlery, also superior cutlery with silver plated handles.
PAPIER-MACHE WARE.
2 packages, comprising tea trays, assorted, with pearl borders, &c.
The auctioneer invites the particular attention of the trade and buyers to the above sale, and can assure them that the whole will be positively sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 29th November.

To Drapers, to Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, comprising
Chain checked muslins and robes
Printed and French ditto, silk ties
French flowers, black silk
Crinoline bonnets, infants' caps
Light knickerbocker tweed suits
Black alpaca sacs, circular collar, side pockets
Miller's mole trousers, I. R. braces
Light fancy tweed and doe trousers
Black cloth sacs, fancy cotton half-hose
White and fancy drill trousers
Black silk mantles, coloured flannel
White cotton hose, crimean shirts
Roll shirting, brown hollands
Balmoral suits, coloured velvet ribbons
Lawn and silk sunshades, women's chemises
Green and brown silk umbrellas
Grenadine shawls, Melton jackets
Ladies' and girls' straw hats
Boys' fancy leghorn ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Tobacco.
Important to Merchants
Important to Tobacconists
Important to Shippers, and others.

At Campbell's Bond, Campbell's Wharf.

On THIS DAY, 25th November.

For Peremptory and Unreserved Sale.
To close an account.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Bonded Warehouse, Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Morning Star brand.
Z over 973—10 three-quarter boxes purest virginia
No. 1—111 lbs. net
2—112 ditto
3—111 ditto
4—107 ditto
5—107 ditto
6—108 ditto
7—107 ditto
8—114 ditto
9—110 ditto
10—111 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.
Important to Merchants
Boot and Shoe Warehousemen
Shippers, and others.
150 Trunks ex La Hogue.
Just Landed.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on an early day,
150 trunks boots and shoes. New and seasonable goods from the celebrated house of J. Eardensohn.
Further particulars in future issue.

Boots and Shoes.
142 Packages
New and Seasonable Goods,
From the Houses of
Homan and Co., and
Turner, Brothers, Hyde, and Co.

Now landing, ex La Hogue.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
142 packages boots and shoes, as above.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Richie, Frederick Plogboft, master, from Valparaiso.

CHILIAN FLOUR AND WHEAT.

For Sale, by Auction, at G. Thorne, Esq.'s, Stores, No. 96, Clarence-street.

FRIDAY MORNING,
Half-past 10 o'clock.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from George Thorne, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Stores, No. 96, Clarence-street, THIS DAY, 25th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Richie, Captain Plogboft, from Valparaiso,
More or less broken and damaged,
23—100 lb. bags Chilian flour, much damaged
241—Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
64—Ditto ditto, sound
25 bags wheat, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.

For Sale by Auction, at Mr. George Thorne's Store, 96, Clarence-street.

THIS MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at Mr. George Thorne's Store, 96, Clarence-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
56 bags Adelaide wheat, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Tobacco. Tobacco.
Negrohead and Cavendish.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale, at the Australian Bond.

MONDAY, 28th November.

To Merchants, Tobacconists, Grocers, Shippers, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 28th November, at 12 o'clock,
Without the slightest reserve,
To close accounts,
Numerous parcels of superior tobacco, including J. B. Lewis, International, Jackson's 1lb., Nectar Leaf ½lb., Nectarin 10's, No Brand 10's, Jackson's Aromatic lb., Catawba 10's, America, Bucknor's AAA, Lorette, Alliance ½lb., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ben Nevis, Kinmond, master, from Manila.
Damaged Manila Sugars.

Highly Important Auction Sale by Auction,
at Campbell's Wharf,
MONDAY MORNING.

4694 Bags
MANILA SUGARS.
C, NR, MO X, No. 13 and No. 16.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Speculators, Grocers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co. to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on MONDAY, 28th November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Ben Nevis, from Manila,
All more or less damaged by sea water,
C—1029 bags
NR over O— 431 ditto
MO over X— 813 ditto
No. 13— 373 ditto
No. 16—2048 ditto.
4694 bags.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale of
MAURITIUS SUGARS,
About 150 Tons.

TUESDAY, 29th November.

To Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
About 150 tons Mauritius sugars,
Various samples—to close account.
Terms at sale.

CONGOU TEA.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, Merchants, and Country Buyers.

Important Sale by Auction,
TUESDAY, 29th November.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
About 1500 packages congou teas, in chests, halves, and boxes.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores,
2000 Packages,
Now Landing.
From Batty and Co., and other favourite Houses.

Extensive Unreserved Sale by Auction.
TUESDAY, 29th November.

. By order of Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
To Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
2000 packages oilmen's stores, new goods, from favourite houses.
Now landing.
Including—
Bottled fruits, jams and jellies
Pickles, pints and quarts; sauces
Calvesfoot jelly, salad oils
Potted meats, anchovy paste
Capers, table vinegar,
Worcester sauce, raspberry vinegar
W. J. pickles, mustard, starch, &c. Also,
500 cases French salad oil.
Terms at sale.

Jams.

FRIDAY, 25th November.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
70 cases assorted jams, 1 lb. tins
25 ditto Hobart Town ditto, in jars.
Terms at sale.

Salmons
Oysters.

FRIDAY, 25th November.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 cases 1 lb. fresh salmon.
50 ditto ditto oysters.
Terms at sale.

Table Salt.

FRIDAY, 25th November.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.
Ex James Livesey,
50 casks Bumstead's royal table salt.
Terms at sale.

Colman's Goods.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Colonial Empire, from London.

FRIDAY, 25th November.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
FH over AC with cross,
1-200—200 cases Colman's No. 1 starch, 56 lbs.
201-40— 40 ditto ditto 1 lb. tins mustard
241-80— 40 ditto ditto ditto
281-90— 10 ditto ditto thumb blue, 28 lbs.
291-300— 10 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Hams
Bacon.

FRIDAY, 25th November.

A new shipment.
To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Provision Dealers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 cases Compton's prime hams
20 ditto ditto bacon.
Terms at sale.

Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
With all faults.

THIS DAY.

First Lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
First lot,
17 hogsheads ale.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Wine.

THIS DAY.

Second lot to be offered.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Grocers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the grower to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Second lot,
10 hogsheads colonial wine.
This wine is the produce of one of the best known and oldest established vineyards in the colony, and is guaranteed in every respect.
Terms at sale.

Java Rice.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Amycus, from Batavia.

FRIDAY, 25th November.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
117 bags Java rice, much damaged
189 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

Mauritius Sugar.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY at 11,
B—500 bags fine grainy counter sugar
C—309 ditto ditto ditto.
To close the balance of a cargo.
Terms at sale.

Native Ceylon Coffee.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
5 tons Native Ceylon coffee.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.
For Unreserved Clearance Sale.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
MC—199 boxes sperm candles, 12 oz.
M over F in diamond—141 ditto ditto, 14 oz.
No mark—100 ditto ditto, 16 oz.
Terms at sale.

The Entire Cargo of New York Dressed Lumber.
Ex Westward Ho! Just arrived.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2nd December.

Important Notice to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Engineers, and the Trade generally.
On Towns' Wharf.
Clear Pine Boards
Shelving ditto
T. and G. Flooring ditto
Ceiling ditto
Half-inch Pine ditto
Doors, various sizes
Sash Doors
Pairs Glazed Sashes
Galvanized Corrugated Iron
Fire Bricks
Ash Oars
50 Barrels Cement (with all faults).

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, on Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2nd December, at 3,
To clear out the cargo of the Westward Ho! and close various accounts,
30,000 feet T. and G. flooring boards
35,000 ditto ditto spruce ditto ditto
20,000 ditto shelving, planed two sides
65,000 ditto T. and G. white pine ceiling boards
60,000 ditto ½-inch carpenters' clear pine ditto
500 moulded doors, various sizes
200 sash doors
700 pairs glazed sashes
15 tons Vavasour's galvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge
10,000 fire bricks
1,600 ash oars
50 barrels cement (damaged).
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber
Palings, Shingles, &c.
Cargo of the Brig Highlander, from Hobart Town.

On an early day,
On Market Wharf.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Captain Boor to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on an early day, as soon as sufficient samples are landed,
The cargo of Hobart Town hardwood timber, palings, shingles, &c., now landing ex Highlander, from Hobart Town.
This cargo contains a large proportion of seasoned timber, very suitable for building purposes, both as regards quality and sizes, having been selected at the port of shipment by the captain of the vessel, who has had great experience in providing for the wants of the trade.
Terms at sale.

PYRMONT.

COTTAGE and LARGE BLOCK of LAND, JOHN and MARY STREETS, overlooking ELIZABETH BAY, PYRMONT, adjoining the PROPERTY of Mr. GUNN, and opposite Mr. LUCAS' RESIDENCE.

This property is leasehold, having about 90 years to run, at a nominal ground rent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable leasehold property, Pyrmont.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 25th November.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE,
To close estates.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A. (in consequence of his early departure for Europe), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable suburban sites, comprising the unsold land on the following estates:—
NEWTOWN.
KINGSTON, NORTH and SOUTH, surrounding the RAILWAY STATION, in blocks to suit purchasers.
ESSINGTON ESTATE.—Beautiful sites fronting the Newtown Road, immediately opposite CAMDEN COLLEGE.
FOTHERINGHAM ESTATE.—A large block of land, near the Enmore Road and the newly erected villas of Messrs. Perry and A. Williams. In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
GLEBE.
FOREST LODGE ESTATE.—Capital sites on the Pyrmont Bridge and other roads.
PYRMONT.
Leasehold land, in John-street; also that celebrated wharf property, with extensive water frontage to the harbour, adjoining Major Christie's wharf, now occupied by Messrs. Jones and Co.

TITLES to the freeholds registered under Torrens' Act; transfers without cost to the purchasers.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; the residue may remain for 3 or 5 years, at 6 per cent.

PLANS may be inspected, and further particulars obtained, at the Rooms.

☞ Particular attention is directed to the above important CLEARING SALE, and an inspection of the sites is invited. They comprise some of the most valuable suburban positions that can be obtained, and buyers can secure on most liberal terms, and with an indefeasible title, any area they may require.

PIPERSTON ESTATE,
BALMAIN ROAD.

VALUABLE VILLA SITE, 4 acres and 16 perches, being Lots 1 and 2 of the above Estate, situate at the junction of the Balmain Road and De Mestre's Road, leading to HELSARMEL, the property of G. W. LORD, Esq., and opposite ELSWICK, the Estate of the late JAMES NORTON, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 28th November, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice villa site, next the junction of the Balmain and Parramatta Roads, and only a short distance from the
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION,
and the omnibus stand, Hearne's Bald-face Stag Inn.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MANLY BEACH.
That well-known, delightfully situated Private Hotel, EBENEZER HOUSE (containing 16 Apartments), with GROUNDS, about ten minutes' walk from the PIER; also, a COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, of 6 Apartments, on an adjoining piece of land.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. MILES (in consequence of his early departure from the colony) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th December, at 11 o'clock,
His valuable old established private hotel,
EBENEZER HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
together with other premises. Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MAGNIFICENT CITY INVESTMENTS.

HUNTER-STREET.
TWO LARGE and WELL FINISHED DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 92 and 94, on the NORTH SIDE of HUNTER-STREET, TWO DOORS WEST from MACQUARIE-STREET, with balconies in front, and containing severally 9 rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms, and cellar; and 7 rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms and cellar, with good yards, stable, and hayloft at the rear; water laid on.

GEORGE-STREET.
SHOPS and DWELLING, No. 225, GEORGE-STREET, adjoining Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON'S AUCTION ROOMS, and now in the occupation of Messrs. D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to CHARLES STAFFORD, Esq., solicitor, Castlereagh-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th December next, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties in
GEORGE AND HUNTER STREETS,
CITY OF SYDNEY.
LOT 1.—GEORGE-STREET.—All that parcel of land bounded on the east by GEORGE-STREET 32½ feet, more or less; on the west by a lane leading from Jamison-street northerly, and extending along the same about 32½ feet; on the north by a line dividing the same land from premises in the occupation of Messrs. GURNER and ROBBERDS; and on the south by the old BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, now in the occupation of Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON, auctioneers.
On this block of land are the EXTENSIVE PREMISES now in the occupation of Messrs. D. BUIST and SON, containing the following accommodations:—
2 shops fronting George-street
6 rooms, kitchen, and cellar; and fronting the lane at the rear,
Stable, harness-room, and large store-room.
They are let and realise a rental of
£208 PER ANNUM.
LOT 2.—All that parcel of land, containing by measurement 13 perches, more or less, being allotment No. 10 of section 42, City sub-division, bounded on the south by HUNTER STREET, 90½ links (about 60½ FEET); on the east by allotment No. 11, 93 links; on the north by allotment No. 8, bearing west, 93½ links; and on the west by allotment No. 9, 94 links, on which are those TWO COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSES No. 92 and 94, HUNTER STREET, two doors below Macquarie-street North, built of brick on stone foundations, with balconies in front; containing severally nine rooms, kitchen, servants' room, and cellar; and seven rooms, kitchen, servants' room, and cellar, with yards, stable, and loft at the rear.
Present rental
£240 PER ANNUM.

☞ The above choice properties have extensive frontages to main City thoroughfares; and it need only be stated that they will be POSITIVELY SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES, to attract to the sale the attention of parties in search of FIRST-CLASS STERLING CITY INVESTMENTS.
Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.

For Sale 17th January next.

That Extensive Valuable Fattening Station
ATTUNGA,
Situated on the PEEL RIVER, near TAMWORTH,
together with a choice herd of
3000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
All quiet and well bred.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 17th January next, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known valuable pastoral property, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
Terms at sale.

Under Distraint for Rent.

H. VAUGHAN and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, 141, King-street East,
Household furniture, clocks, saddles, Adams' revolvers, groceries, and sundries.

Important Sale of Choice Stock.

Thoroughbred Mares, Colts, and Fillies
Good Draught Mares, Colts, and Fillies
Imported Hereford Bull
Working Bullocks, Milch Cows, Young Bullocks for breaking-in purposes
Steers, Heifers, &c., &c.

The whole of the above Valuable Stock will be for
POSITIVE SALE,
in consequence of the proprietor having disposed of his paddocks.

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received instructions from F. M. Doyle, Esq., Cedar Grove, to sell by auction, at the Campbell's Hill Yards, West Maitland, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable THOROUGHBRED HORSE STOCK, draught stock, imported Hereford bull, Durham bull, milch cows, bullocks, steers, heifers, &c., &c.
The above valuable stock will be for positive sale; and the auctioneer begs to inform intending purchasers that the horses and cattle will be found of superior description, having been carefully bred and selected by the owner.
Terms, cash.

For Positive Unreserved Sale,

[illegible]f the best Farms on the Clarence River.

MONDAY, 5th December.

MR. HENRY MAURICE has received instructions from Messrs. Malcolm and Donald Mackay, to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Grafton Auction Rooms, Prince-street, Grafton, Clarence River, on MONDAY, 5th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that very valuable farm land contained in portions Nos. 1 and 16, parish of Harwood, Harwood Island, Clarence River, consisting of two hundred and one (201) acres more or less of rich agricultural land, with growing crops and valuable improvements.
The improvements consist of a very snug and well-finished cottage, detached kitchen, and two barns.
The land is unsurpassed for richness on the Clarence, and has a deep water frontage to the North Arm of 35 chains.
Sixty acres are cleared, and now under crop, thirty acres of which are above the reach of the highest floods.
The above affords an excellent opportunity to any one wishing to farm on an extensive scale; or leased in portions the land would return an excellent rental.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
COOPER AND ANOTHER v. WHITE.

THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of this defendant, near the Railway Station, Picton, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, bar fixtures, &c.

MR. SMART FOR THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.

YESTERDAY evening Mr. T. W. Smart addressed a very large meeting of the electors of the Glebe and Balmain Electorate in the hall of the Balmain School of Arts, Dr. Evans being in the chair. The candidate was well received by his late constituents, to all of whom then present—with the exception of Mr. M'Beth, Mr. Fenton, and two other noisy individuals—his explanations appeared to give entire satisfaction.

Mr. SMART commenced by stating that he desired to remove certain misrepresentations which had been made respecting him and his late colleagues, and he proceeded—in vindication of himself from imputations that had been thrown out against him by members of the late Assembly who were supporters of the present Government—to show how the Estimates for which he was responsible had been prepared in the usual manner in the Colonial Treasury at the time that he was at the head of that Department. He explained that he had had them got ready as soon as he could, and that the production of them had been delayed for some time through some domestic affliction which had taken place in the family of one of his colleagues. In those Estimates he had estimated that a deficiency would take place, and had, on the 4th of September last year, made a statement in which he entered, as fully as he then could, into the causes of that deficiency. It had since been confidently stated that Mr. Cowper, in a speech made subsequent to that statement, had denied his estimated deficiency, but such was not the case. Mr. Cowper had not done so. When it was stated in the House that such had been the case, he (Mr. Smart) had emphatically denied that assertion, and had a few days afterwards more fully explained the details of the matter. Mr. Smart quoted from the parliamentary reports of the *Sydney Morning Herald* the words actually made use of by Mr. Cowper in reference to his (Mr. Smart's) financial statement, what it was that Mr. Cowper was falsely assumed to have said, and what were the observations of himself in further explanation of his financial statement. He put it to them whether there was any denial at all, on the part of Mr. Cowper, of the estimated deficiency which he (Mr. Smart) had declared to the House. [At the conclusion of his quotations Mr. Smart was loudly cheered by the meeting, Mr. M'Beth expressing his disapprobation and dissent.] Mr. Cowper knew that there was a deficiency before the financial statement was made, and had, some time previously fully concurred with him (Mr. Smart) in the advisability of making use of every document in the Treasury office that had reference to the matter. Mr. Cowper had told him, in fact, to make a clean breast of it. Mr. Cowper knew what was the cause of this deficiency about which so much had been said to the injury of the public credit of the colony. It was not money wasted, or squandered, or "pitched away." The money had been expended on the public service, in accordance with the votes of the House. The deficiency in the expected revenue had been brought about by unforeseen contingencies; the rust in the wheat crops and the floods of three successive years having caused a great falling off in the ordinary prosperity of the colony, and so affected the revenue. The present Government must now regret what they had said in respect of this matter to the prejudice of the Cowper Government. They had only been in office one year and the country was now in a much worse financial position after that one year than it was after the five years of the previous Administration. The present Government had very largely increased the deficiency, and it would now be nearly £500,000. He (Mr. Smart) had laid on the table of the Assembly his scheme of taxation, but the Opposition would not allow it to be considered at all. It was met by the most determined and factious opposition. There were members (and free traders amongst them) who had said they would sit there and eat their own boots before they would allow this tariff to pass. They opposed him in this manner, because he had refused to frame his tariff according to the ideas of some ten or twelve members on the Opposition benches. He would not be dictated to by any men on that subject; he had framed it as he thought was best under the circumstances, for the country at large. He confessed that his tariff was, in some respects, objectionable; but he had never pretended that it was to act as a protectionist tariff. It was a tariff for revenue purposes, to meet the deficiency. (Cheers.) He was met by a strong opposition. He asked for debentures for £400,000—not that he thought that sum would be required for use, but that the Government might be safely provided with funds, should they require it. The House refused the first item, and the same House afterwards assented to Mr. Eagar's Treasury Bills, which were sent home, bearing six per cent. interest, and could not be negotiated at par. Mr. Smart proceeded to institute a comparison between *his* Estimates and those prepared by Mr. Eagar, pointing out the transpositions of certain accounts, and the arrangement of others by which a great difference was made between the two. He (Mr. Smart) had endeavoured to reconcile the two, and—although he believed he knew as much about figures as Mr. Eagar did—he could not reconcile them after these transpositions of accounts had been made, by £160,000. He wrote to Mr. Lane, the Under-Secretary, and asked that gentleman, whom he believed to be an efficient and highly respectable officer, to be good enough to give him, with the permission of his chief, the means of reconciling the Estimates, both of which had been framed upon data which had passed through the Under-Secretary's hands. To that letter he had never received any reply. He saw Mr. Lane at the Assembly some few days after he had written this note, and Mr. Lane told him that he would give him the information in the course of a few days, adding that he had been very much worked, which he (Mr. Smart) knew to be the case. He believed that he was justified in saying that he might conclude that Mr. Lane had not been permitted to give him the information which he had asked for. (Cheers.) This was a most important point, and served to show the nature of Mr. Eagar's behaviour in the important office with which he had been entrusted. A serious charge had been brought against him (Mr. Smart) in common with the other members of the Cowper Government, and that was that they had left the country bankrupt by their extravagance. A more false statement had never been made. Mr. Martin had said in his address to the electors of the Tumut that when his Government came into office they had had to grapple with embarrassments caused by their predecessors, and that they had found the exchequer bankrupt. Such a statement as had been made by that gentleman was an injustice to the country, a libel on his predecessors, and a scandal to himself. (Loud cheers, and an interruption from some inebriate in the lower part of the room, who was speedily silenced.) It was said that they were bankrupt when the country was handed over to them, but that was not true—that was not the position in which the country stood when he (Mr. Smart) left office. Mr. Smart, in proof of this, would read (from the Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly for 1863-4, volume III., page 993), the "*Memorandum of the Board of Audit*," showing what were the several sums of money to the credit of the Government handed over by him as the retiring Colonial Treasurer to Mr. Eagar. The report of the Board of Audit recapitulated the several amounts handed over, and showed a total balance of upwards of one million six hundred thousand pounds. [Mr. Smart then read the minute referred to, and at the end of it was loudly cheered.] This new Treasurer (Mr. Eagar), whom he would not trust himself to designate as he deserved, had nevertheless dared to say that the Cowper Government had left the country in a bankrupt state, and had deliberately misled Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin had been misled by his Treasurer in what he had stated. Would anybody look at that memorandum of the Board of Audit and venture to state that the Government was bankrupt at the time this Ministry came into office? (Loud cheers.) The fact was, that Mr. Eagar had been backed up in the House tooth and nail. Everything that he said was taken to be correct—everything that was stated in contradiction to him was utterly disregarded. There were some members there that would have taken off their coats and have fought for him. What he said, and what Mr. Weekes said, was false, and whatever Mr. Eagar chose to say was believed. (Cheers.) Mr. Weekes, in October last year, moved for copies of documents which showed the actual cash balance of revenue in hand to the credit of the Treasury at the time that Mr. Eagar took office; and according to his own figures the revenue proper at that time was stated to be £311,064—within two pounds of what it had been stated to be by the Board of Audit. Should that charge of "bankruptcy" be made any longer after this? (Cheers.) It was most unfair, most unfounded, and most unjust. (Renewed cheering.) Mr. Smart went on to state his belief that the new mode in which the books were now kept at the Treasury was not an improvement; and that although by an inspection of them the Treasurer could of course discover what was the balance in hand at the bank (just as he could before) it would still be necessary to go through all the liabilities of the Government before the state of the general account could be accurately known. [Mr. Smart here entered into an elaborate explanation of the manner in which the accounts were kept at the Treasury when he was at the head of that department, and proceeded.] He had been thus explicit because of the misrepresentations which had been made. It was most unjust to act as Mr. Eagar had acted in respect of the state of the accounts, and the amount to the credit of the Government when he took office. By his misstatements he had misled the mind of the people, and had misled the leading journal of the colony—the *Sydney Morning Herald*. That journal—doubtless misled by Mr. Eagar, for he knew the parties who conducted that paper would not knowingly misstate facts—had said that the Cowper Government had only handed over £36,000 to those who succeeded them—a statement which was grossly untrue. Mr. Eagar had said on the hustings that he (Mr. Smart) had deceived the House by the accounts which he had brought forward; but he would not have ventured to utter such a slander in his hearing—a statement which he knew to be utterly untrue. (Loud cheers.) He defied any one to shew any discrepancy between what he (Mr. Smart) first stated to the House and what he afterwards said when he entered more fully into the subject of the deficit, and what might be expected as against it. They had been accused of giving the Martin tariff a factious opposition, but he certainly had not done so. There was not an item which corresponded to that in his own which he had voted against, although he confessed he had been away a good deal after the rejection of his proposal to the House. He had kept out of the chamber to avoid personal recriminations with Mr. Eagar, but he was generally in the precincts of the House, and could have been had if wanted. Mr. Smart then spoke of the "malignant opposition" offered by the Opposition members to the Cowper Government, and said that he would never take office again. It was most irksome; the six months he had passed as Colonial Treasurer were the most miserable in his whole life. He then passed on to express his disapprobation of the several acts of the present Government—the new system of book-keeping at the Treasury, the sacrifice of goods at the storekeeper's office, the changes effected in the pilot service, and the way in which the Martin Government had managed the new Commission. In the course of his remarks on the latter subject he instanced the case of several friends and supporters of his who had been left off the Commission because, as he believed, they were his supporters, and others similarly situated put on or left on because they were friendly to members of the Government. His remarks on this topic were loudly cheered. Mr. Smart also criticised the Government for laying out £20,000 on Woolloomooloo Bay and £10,000 on Darling Harbour when they were in "bankrupt circumstances," and glanced at their probable motives in such an outlay. In conclusion he declared himself to have no animosity whatever to the members of the present Government, but that he believed Mr. Eagar to be thoroughly incompetent and incapable. He had a great respect for all the members of the present Government excepting that man. If they thought he (Mr. Smart) had discharged his duty as their representative they would re-elect him, and he should be happy to continue to represent them. When Mr. Smart resumed his seat he was greeted with loud and general cheering.

Mr. M'BETH, who had occasionally displayed marks of uneasiness during Mr. Smart's long address, now came upon the platform to ask some questions, but as these "questions" were found to be nothing but incoherent statements of Mr. M'Beth's individual opinions, the meeting became decidedly impatient, and hissed a good deal until he retired.

Mr. SMART said he would be happy to answer questions, but that he would not enter into any discussion.

It was then moved by Mr. ISAAC KENDALL, and seconded by Mr. ALEXANDER GOW, that Mr. Smart was a fit and proper person to represent them, and that he still retained their entire confidence. The motion was carried by a very large majority, amidst loud demonstrations of applause. This terminated the proceedings.

CRICKET.

A ONE day's match was played on Saturday, on the Newtown ground, between the Newtown and Orwell Clubs. It was well contested, and the play on both sides was very good, the bowling of the Orwells being of excellent quality. The result was a victory for the Newtown Club with one wicket to spare. The Newtown players scored a total of 62; the Orwells, 56.—On the 12th instant, the Newtown Club played, on their ground at Erskineville, a match with the Redfern Club. The Redfern players scored 43, the Newtown players 102; the latter thus winning by 69 runs.

ALBERT CLUB.—On Saturday last, the general committee held a meeting in the pavilion on the new ground, presided over by Mr. J. V. Gorman. After the confirmation of minutes, the secretary stated that the meeting had been called to consider a letter from the Association (which he read), requesting that the club would send a delegate to a meeting to be held for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about a better representation of clubs in the Association. A discussion ensued, in which the differences existing between the Association and the Albert and other Clubs were fully entered into. It was eventually moved by Mr. M. Fitzpatrick that it was desirable for the Albert Club to send a delegate to the meeting referred to in the communication from the Association. Upon this Mr. W. Curtis moved an amendment for the addition of the words, "with a view to the reorganisation of the association." The resolution, as amended, was carried. On the motion of Mr. P. C. Curtis, Mr. W. Curtis was appointed as the delegate, with instructions to report the result of the proceedings of the meeting to a special meeting of the club's committee. To-morrow (Saturday) a match is to be played on the new ground between two elevens of the non-playing members.

A match was played, on the Upper Toxteth Park, on Saturday, the 12th instant, between the first eleven of Camden College and the first eleven of Mr. Pendrill's school, in which the latter were victorious by 187 runs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

(A. M., Motions.—Costs as a set-off against former judgment.
3866 Paling v. Cox.
Interpleader.
5068 Hamilton v. Doyle.

5324 Gilchrist v. Brown	5446 Burns v. Holland
5326 Godfrey v. Hayes	5447 Maker v. Glynn and wife
5329 Godfrey v. Fernside	5355 Hamilton v. Williams
5341 Palmer v. Carroll	5357 Hamilton v. Cook
5343 Warren v. Banks	5358 Hamilton v. Cook
5344 Burns v. Holland	5360 Blyth v. Phippe

RULE OF COURT.
NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.

In the Supreme Court,
Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1864.

It is ordered that the General Rules of the 19th August, 1861, for regulating the practice on moving for a new trial shall be amended by the addition of the following proviso, between the 4th and 5th of those rules.

4 a. "Provided that, where such eight or fourteen days shall expire on or after the Saturday preceding term, no such memorandum shall be necessary; but the Rule Nisi must be moved for within the first four days of such term, or on such day as the Court shall appoint."

ALFRED STEPHEN.
SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD.
EDWARD WISE.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY.—A meeting of this municipal council was held on Tuesday evening, the 22nd instant, at the Council Chambers, Waverley-street. The following members were present:—The chairman (Mr. W. Barker), and councillors Fletcher, Dickson, E. Vickery, Bagien, and Taylor. The minutes of last council meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence.—The following letters, received and dispatched since last meeting, were then read:—1st.—From the Woolahra Municipality, inquiring whether the Waverley Council would join with that of Randwick and Woollahra in the expense of lighting the Old South Head Road with gas from the junction of the Point Piper Road to the Tea Gardens at Waverley. Upon the motion of councillor Dickson it was carried unanimously, "That the consideration of the subject referred to in the letter just read be postponed until the next meeting." 2nd.—From the Postmaster-General, in answer to an application from this council for a daily postal delivery of all letters, requesting further information. In reference to this subject it was resolved, on the motion of councillor Fletcher, "that the chairman be requested to reply on behalf of this council." 3rd. From Mr. R. Massie, complaining of the bad state of repair of the Nelson Road, one of the thoroughfares leading past his property, and stating that towards the formation of this particular road he [Mr. Massie] had contributed £30, and had received but little advantage therefrom; and also calling the council's attention to a sum of £9 paid to the clerk about three years since, which had not yet been expended, and requesting that this be done, or that the money be refunded to the contributors. It was moved by councillor Taylor, and resolved, "that the consideration of Mr. Massie's letter be referred to a special committee, to consist of councillors Bagien, Fletcher, and the mover, with instructions to inquire, and report result to this council." 4. From Mr. E. Bennett, relative to the late contractor for works, in Birrell and Bennett streets, having removed materials from off his land." 5. From this council in reply thereto. 6th. From Mr. Wiley, requesting the council to grant the use of the Municipal Council Chambers for the purpose of giving a concert therein on Monday evening, the 12th December next. Upon the motion of councillor Vickery it was carried unanimously that the use of the council chambers be granted to Mr. Wiley for the purpose named. Postponed business: The council next proceeded to the consideration of a letter from Mr. Spain, requesting some repairs to Dickson-street, and the surveyor's report and estimate of probable cost for same, was also read and considered. Councillor Fletcher moved the following motion in reference to this subject:—"That a sum not exceeding £20 be voted by this council for effecting the necessary repairs." At this stage of the business councillors Taylor and Bagien rose and retired from the chamber, and in consequence of a quorum not now being present, the remainder of the business on the paper lapsed.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Novelty, barque, which arrived this morning, we have Auckland papers to the 16th instant.

The *Southern Cross*, of the 12th instant, gives the following with reference to the escaped Maori prisoners:—

The latest novelty with respect to the escaped Maories is that brought by the schooner General Cameron, which arrived from Matakana on the 11th. It is this, that the rebels have announced their intention of leaving "lofty Omaha" for Mahurangi on Saturday (to-day), and of placing themselves "under the protection" of the chief Hemara. This is somewhat farcical. It is the settlers, not the rebels, who want protection, and we suspect that they will doubly require it now, when the rebels have actually determined to encamp themselves in their midst. It appears that Hemare visited them on Tuesday last, and returned yesterday, and that this has been the result of his interview with them. Whether Hemare received any authority to make this arrangement or not we cannot say, for we are prepared to believe anything, even to a wild-goose chase on the top of lofty Omaha by his Excellency the Governor; but it is quite clear that the settlers will be in a worse position with these firebrands amongst them than if they were at a greater distance. They must be removed from the north, and, as we have all along said, the best plan would be to give them a free passage, and, if necessary, even a few seed potatoes to begin with;—anything to clear them out of where they are now. We may add that the rebels were to pass Matakana at an early hour this morning, and thence proceed to Mahurangi. Such is the report brought up by the General Cameron, and it is confirmed by the postman, who obtained the information from an independent source; in fact, the rebels themselves state openly that they are going. It may, however, be with the view of concealing some other design, and we would advise the settlers to be on their guard. Since the above was written we have had an interview with a settler of ten years' standing, at Mahurangi, who states that the rebels are going about in bodies of eight or ten in number, and that the settlers in his part are extremely apprehensive for their safety. He says it is not only the escaped rebels, but some of the discontented Kaipara natives that are to be feared, and that the men who stole the boots from Mr. Wilson were well known Kaipara natives. This only shows how evil communications corrupt good manners. Our informant saw them going away with the boots himself, and says they were very impudent to him. What the settlers want is that the rebels shall be cleared out of the North entirely. Our informant, who is a respectable settler, with means, came to this colony ten years ago, and spent £1500 in land, at Mahurangi. He has since then expended his labour and profits upon it, and speaks very feelingly, as any one would do placed in his position, of the prospect of losing it through the mal-administration of Governor Grey; in fact, so uncertain is his position that if something is not done soon he will sell off all his land and stock, comprising a considerable number of sheep, now at the mercy of the rebels, and sacrifice them rather than risk the safety of his family and see his property dissipated. He further states that the friendly natives about Mahurangi conduct themselves very well. They formerly dug kauri gum on his property, and were allowed to do so without paying for it. Latterly, however, they were very properly refused any more unless they paid for it, and they consequently brought our informant £20 about six months ago, and said they would come in October to dig, but have never been near since. This is cited to show the confidence which these natives have in the Europeans. Our informant justly complains of the unconcern with which the position of the settler is viewed by the "powers that be;" and these powers, we may add, are at present concentrated in his Excellency the Governor.

The *Southern Cross* of the 5th instant thus refers to an *ultimatum* issued to the rebel natives by the Governor:—

It does seem strange that the 10th of December, of all other days, should have been chosen by the Governor as the last day of grace for the rebels. Did he select the day at random, or was it the result of design? We cannot permit ourselves to suppose that the choice was capriciously made, His Excellency had some "deep design" in view, no doubt, although it puzzles us to find out what it was. It may be that he so arranged the time as to enable him to report to the Home Government the fact that his overtures had failed, and from the proceedings in the Assembly to extract sufficient to justify a charge that the failure was owing entirely to the hostile attitude of the Colonial Parliament and Government. Stranger things than this have happened, and we doubt much whether the publication of official documents will not make it but too apparent that the Governor is an adept in the art of manipulating facts to suit his purpose. However that may be, the 10th of December has been selected, and messengers have gone forth from the Governor inviting all who have transgressed to come in and live peaceably hereafter. If submission is not made on the day named, then war is to be resumed; the army is to be put in motion once more, and the rebels thoroughly punished. * * * If the rebels do not submit, Sir George Grey must be prepared to carry on the war at all hazards; and if the Assembly meanwhile should resolve that those who call the time should pay the piper, he must be prepared to do so at the sole charge of the Imperial Government. And there are no two such things, in New Zealand politics, more certain than that the natives will not agree to the Governor's terms, and that the Assembly will disallow Mr. Reader Wood's monetary arrangements with the Imperial Treasury. Perhaps Sir George Grey anticipated this, and that after all he is going to surprise everyone by turning round and settling the question, without making further demands upon the colony. This would surprise us not a little, but it would be nothing compared to the sudden changes of purpose with which the Governor has latterly made us but too familiar. Unless he does, however, the peace proclamation will cap the folly of his New Zealand administration, and ought to lead Europeans and natives to unite in demanding his recall.

MAKETU.

The Maketu correspondent of the *Southern Cross* states that on the 27th ultimo the majority of the Taupo natives returned inland. While here they preferred a claim on this portion of the Arawa for assisting them some score or so of years since in expelling the Ngaterangis and Waikatos from Maketu. The Maketus acknowledged the claims of the Ngatituwharetoas, and gave them patches of land in and about Maketu. The Taupos have been very dilatory in making their claim; the influx of Europeans at Maketu has, I have no doubt, been the principal cause of its being made at this present juncture.

The Forest Rangers stationed here, under Major Hay, left in the Mavis, on the 28th. On their departure a dispute arose between Ngatipikiao and Ngatikereru, relative to the ownership of the land on which the huts occupied by the Rangers were built; the possession of four or five decent huts were the cause. Ngatipikiao gained the day, it having been proved that an old chief of Ngatikereru, named Kawana, had formerly given this land to Ngatipikiao.

The camp adjutant was awoke, on Friday morning, about five o'clock, a native having gone to the fort and stated that three messengers had just arrived in the pa, from the Awa-o-te-Atua with the intelligence that 800 natives were coming up from that place at a quick double. It subsequently turned out to be a whole fabrication from beginning to end.

On the 21st ultimo some natives brought in an European from Rotorua, whom they had apprehended on suspicion of being a deserter, and had him taken before Dr. Nesbitt, R.M., at that place. The man gave his name as Thomas Lily, and stated that he was seeking employment; denied being a deserter; but the fact of the man being without money or clothes, except what he had on his back, leads one to believe there must be something wrong about him. He was sent to Tauranga in the Mavis.

In consequence of a report that appeared in the newspapers from the correspondent at Tauranga relative to the threats and proceedings of the Southern natives at Ohiwi, the natives here have written to the Government requesting that the troops at this station may be increased by 700 men; that a man-of-war may be stationed for their protection at Tauranga; that Major Hay may be replaced by another major, with 100 fresh Rangers under his command; that the Governor will give them plenty of food, and supply them with a superior weapon to the present percussion musket. Very moderate demands on their part, it must be admitted. They also represent to the Government that the last cartridges they received were made of very inferior powder; that the pieces fouled after firing four or five times.

On November 10th, the natives were evidently in a great state of fear. News has been received here that there are 1000 of the Southern tribes assembled at Ohiwa, but their intentions are not known as to whether they will take the coast road and attack Maketu, or make a raid on the inland settlements of the Arawa. It is a certainty that the natives either are or pretend to be in a great state of excitement, and are strengthening their defences. Last night they pretended that 1000 rebels had crossed the Waihi, and some of the natives went out there with the intention of intercepting them, but of course it was all bosh. This state of affairs is very unsatisfactory, but I really do not think that they will attack Maketu. I do not think they have forgotten how they were treated by the shells from the man-of-war, when retreating from the coast. If I listened to all the tales I hear, first from the Maories and then from the soldiers, I should have my hands full to record them all, but as I place no reliance on any of them, I do not fill up the columns of your paper with trash. If there is any truth in any of these current reports I will communicate it as soon as possible. One report is that they have sent inland for the tribes to remuster here; this, I think, is extremely unlikely, considering the scarcity of food here.

The sudden disbanding of some 125 officers and men of the Defence Force in Wellington is still much talked of, and a very strong feeling is manifested against the Government for pursuing such an unjust course towards men who had acted all along in good faith. Some try to put the blame on Sir G. Grey's shoulders, but the general impression is that the Ministry alone are responsible. The men held a meeting, and they have determined to petition the Assembly with a view to obtaining compensation for the treatment they have received.

Several additional applications for space to exhibit objects of natural history and manufactured articles at the New Zealand Industrial Exhibition have been received by Mr. Edward King, the hon. secretary. "The Commissioners publish the following resolution for the information of intending exhibitors and others. They have not thought it advisable to deviate from their decision—'Not to award prizes in Section IV., the fine arts,' but they have decided in order that intending exhibitors may not withhold articles of merit which would, in Section IV., not come under the award of the juries:—'That medals, or some other award of merit, be granted by the Commissioners to persons who have advanced the arts, industries, and manufactures of New Zealand by zealous services, or by sending articles to the exhibition which do not fall under the awards of the juries, but which are of great merit.'"

CAPTURED COLOURED SOLDIERS TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Richmond *Examiner* of August 19th, announces that the rebel chiefs have at last determined to treat coloured soldiers who fall into their hands as prisoners of war.—Negro soldiers, outside of the Confederacy, employed to do the work of pillage and slaughter of the Yankee "ape" who sits in the usurped seat at Washington, are henceforth not to be considered fit subjects for the bullet, bayonet, and knife after surrender, but are to be treated as prisoners of war. Yesterday, an order from the Provost Marshal's office, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, was received at Castle Thunder. The purport was that the negro prisoners taken in Yankee uniform, whether free or bond, if they hailed from Maryland or Delaware, were not to be claimed as property in case they were slaves, but they were to be treated as negroes usually are in case they declared their freedom. A citizen of Maryland or Delaware cannot claim his stolen or impressed property—stolen or impressed by "Abe the Emperor"—from the fact that Maryland and Delaware are within the limits of the "kingdom of the ape," and not within the limits of the Confederate States. This decision is taken as irrevocable, and as it emanates from the Provost Marshal's office, with the sanction of the War department, we take it as final. Every negro who comes here as a prisoner of war proclaims himself as a free man, consequently the order alluded to will save a great deal of litigation. But be it remembered that the slaves of Maryland and Delaware in the army of Grant are freed men. That's enough to make them freed men for ever.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	72	4	1
Gin	198	12	6
Whisky	31	0	5
Wine	5	8	6
Tobacco and snuff	34	6	0
Tea	6	11	9
Molasses	16	6	6
Total	£362	9	5

The several produce auctioneers held to-day their weekly sales of wool and sheepskins. The attendance of buyers was small, and the bidding was very slack, and there was no desire to buy except at lower rates than holders would submit to. The quantity of wool offered was 672 bales, but only 260 were sold. Sheepskins are still in request, and about 11,000 were sold to-day at full rates. The following was the result of the sales:—

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 386 bales wool, and passed 208. The principal lots sold were 9 bales grease, S over FC, at 9d.; 50 bales handwashed, JC, at 19d.; 10 bales fleece, Mt. Abundance, at 18½d.; 14 bales grease, JH over Collingwood, at 9¾d.; 16 bales fleece, PTN, at 18½d. Prices ruled as follows: Fleece, 16½d. to 20¾d.; grease, 9d. to 9¾d.; scoured, 14d. to 21½d. About 10,000 sheepskins were disposed of at from 6¾d. to 9d. per lb.

Messrs. Durham and Irwin offered 130 bales of wool, and sold 40. The only lots worthy of notice were 9 bales grease, AW, at 10½d.; 13 bales, P and R, 10d. Fleece, 18d.; mixed, 7½d.; locks, 4d. to 10d. About 1000 sheepskins were sold at 4½d. to 9½d. per lb.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench catalogued 135 bales, but sold only a few bales. The principal lots were 19 bales washed fleece, marked C, at 17d.; and 6 bales greasy, marked Cassidy, at 8d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold to-day, by auction, 5 bales of wool at the following prices:—Grease, 10d. to 12d.; fleece, 19½d.; sheepskins, 9d. per lb.

Mr. H. R. Reid offered 16 bales of wool, and sold 11 at the following rates:—Grease, 7½d. to 11½d. per lb.; sheepskins, 8½d. per lb.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—The Lower Lachlan correspondent of the *Bathurst Times* says, writing under date of the 17th instant:—I send you a report of an accident by drowning, which occurred here on the 11th instant, the sufferer being the man running the mail from Condobolin to here, where he was accustomed to meet the mailman from Hay. He arrived here on Thursday, the 10th. The Hay mailman returned five miles back that evening; the deceased crossed the river in a boat, to the north side of the Lachlan, and stayed till morning. In the morning he recrossed, and obtained a horse to enable him to catch his own, which was running loose in the paddock. Some men were drafting sheep at a yard adjoining the paddock, and not over 300 yards from the spot where the body was recovered. However, no one saw him go into the Lagoon, but an old Myal gin, many of whom cannot swim a stroke. She, being one of them, alarmed some other blacks, who came running to the white men at the yard; but when they arrived at the Lagoon, there was nothing to be seen but the mailman's hat floating on the water. Both whites and blacks commenced diving, but without success. I then rode to the nearest station where there happened to be a blacksmith living, and procured a small grappling iron which had been used for the purpose before, and about four o'clock we succeeded in recovering the body. A coffin was procured, and we buried the deceased next day, myself holding a magisterial inquiry. From all I can learn, the deceased belonged to Bathurst. His name was Greenlees. I found in his pocket letter from his sister Mary Anne, dated Bathurst, November 2nd.

COMMITTAL FOR ROBBING A CHINAMAN.—A man named George Bowman, a labourer at Campbell's River, has been apprehended by senior-constable Scott, of the Rockley police, charged with assaulting and robbing a Chinaman named Ah Song, the prisoner being at the time fully armed. The robbery was committed on the 5th instant, and the prisoner on being captured was taken before the Bench at Rockley, and identified as the taller of the two men who committed the outrage on the date mentioned. He has been committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions, at Bathurst. A check shirt and moleskin trousers, marked with blood, were found at the prisoner's residence, beneath his bed, and these Ah Song believes to be the same the prisoner wore on the night of the robbery.—*Correspondent of the Bathurst Times.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.—On Monday evening, about five o'clock, as the Rev. Mr. Keating, in company with Dr. M'Donagh, was riding out on the Peel road his horse, a very headstrong and spirited animal, bolted, and although the reverend gentleman managed him for a length of time, yet on coming to a part of the road which is greatly cut up by dray tracks, &c., the animal fell and pitched completely over his rider. Although it seems scarcely possible, under the circumstances, to conceive how he could have escaped with his life, the rev. gentleman sustained merely a slight fracture of the collar bone, and was actually on his feet again before the horse could rise from his prostrate position. He is progressing so favourably that it is hoped the rev. gentleman will be able to resume duty in less than a week.—*Bathurst Times*, November 23.

THE CROPS.—The *Goulburn Herald* of the 23rd instant says:—Throughout the district the crops are looking exceedingly well; but the want of rain is beginning to be felt, and in many places the appearance of the grass shows this very plainly. The last two or three days (Tuesday in particular) have been very warm.

THE CASE OF SUPPOSED MURDER.—Wednesday's *Goulburn Herald* says:—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Hall, late of Gundary, was resumed on Monday last, at the Royal Hotel, before Dr. Waugh, coroner. It may be remembered that the inquiry was commenced on the 3rd instant, and after evidence had been taken, was adjourned, in order to allow of a microscopic examination of a stain on the coat of deceased's husband being made in Sydney. The stained piece was accordingly forwarded to the Attorney-General, by whose direction it was submitted to Professor Smith, of the Sydney University, and Dr. Roberts. Some considerable time elapsed before the result of these gentlemen's examination was made known to the coroner; and in the meantime the husband, John Hall, was detained in custody. The report of the examination having at length been received, the inquest was resumed as above stated. The report alluded to was laid before the jury. It was to the effect that the stain was believed to be of blood; but whether of man or of a sheep (as had been suggested) the examiners were unable to offer an opinion, nor did they believe that it was possible, after such a lapse of time, and when dried on cloth or tweed, to distinguish the difference between the blood of man and that of the inferior animals. A piece of "membranous substance," also sent down for examination, the examiners "believed to be cuticle." Robert John Shirriff deposed: I am superintendent for Mr. Bradley, and reside at Gundary; about six weeks before the deceased was missed she and prisoner came to my place in a cart; prisoner asked permission to remain for a short time till his wife got better, stating that she was very ill; I allowed him to do so, and engaged him to look after some sheep affected with foot-rot; prisoner having lost his horses was allowed to go in search of them which he did for some days; during his absence the deceased looked after the sheep; in doing so I have heard that she used a track taking the direction in crossing over the wet ground where the body was found to get to the sheep, which is also the one I should take, but should avoid crossing the fence and keep more to the right; prisoner and deceased lived in a hut about half a mile from where I live; the hut can be seen from my house; prisoner seemed attentive to his wife and anxious for her recovery; on the morning of Sunday, the 30th October, shortly before eleven o'clock, the prisoner came to my house and reported that his wife was missing; he said "Well master, bad news—always bad news; my wife is gone; she has nothing on her; all her clothes are burned outside the hut;" on my remarking that she might have gone away to frighten him; he said "no fear; I am perfectly convinced she is in that water-hole"—one in front of the hut; I think he remarked to me that he thought he saw a track leading towards it on that morning; I went down shortly afterwards, and he showed me a place where he thought some one had been sitting; I went with the prisoner along the creek in search of deceased till the police arrived. The jury, after considering for about two hours and a half, returned a verdict of found drowned, and prisoner was discharged.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. L. KRAUSS, of 168, King-street, Sydney, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved daughter CATHARINE, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 31st October, 1864.
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—The attention of Mail Contractors is directed to an advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of FRIDAY, the 28th instant, calling for TENDERS for Conveyance of Post Office Mails from 1st January, 1865.
Particular attention is directed to the last paragraph of the conditions published in the advertisement referred to, and no tender will be considered unless in accordance therewith.
A copy of the advertisement may be seen at every Post-office in the colony.
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

ESTATE OF HARDIE and BUZACOTT.—No eligible Tenders having been received for the Stock and Fixtures, in this Estate, the trustees have extended the time to MONDAY, 28th instant, at 10 a.m., when the Tenders are to be sent in to Mr. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Pitt street.
S. THOMPSON,
HORACE WOOLNOUGH, } Trustees.
ROBERT GRAY,

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, 26th instant, for sundry repairs required to the Wharves and Buildings, Miller's Point. Specifications, &c., with F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—COAL SUPPLY.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of the best screened Steam COALS, for the use of the Company's steamships, deliverable in Sydney in such quantities as may be required, for a period of twelve months from 1st December.
Persons tendering are required to furnish the names of two responsible parties willing to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract.
The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Tenders to be addressed to the Manager, at the Company's Offices, Sussex-street, on or before WEDNESDAY, 30th November, at 11 o'clock, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
W. WESTGARTH, manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street, November, 1864.

CHANGE IN THE NAME of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT, 1864, an amalgamation has taken place between THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, and the name of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been changed to that of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, in which name all the business of the Company will hereafter be conducted.
By order of the Board.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
For FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.
Capital subscribed .... £2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS.

Capital paid up	£390,000
Reserve surplus fund	1,000,000
Life Department reserve	1,450,000
Balance of undivided profits	210,000
(Three million and fifty thousand pounds)	£3,050,000

REVENUE.

Fire premiums	£580 000
Life premiums	210 000
Interest on investment	160 000
(Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds)	£950,000

The Directors in Sydney continue to issue Policies for Fire and Life Insurance, and to grant Annuities, Endowments, &c. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned, having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE.
HENRY T. FOX, secretary.
131, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st September.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
EDWARD FLOOD, Esq., chairman.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.A.
W. D. Stewart, Esq. | Moritz Baar, Esq.
John Binny, Esq.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.
The Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors are now prepared to grant assurances on one life to the extent of £4000 (FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS).
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
October 31, 1864.

REMOVAL.—The AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY has removed to its new premises in NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
October 31st, 1864.

EDUCATION.—Mathematics, Classics, English, &c., by a Master of Arts (Wrangler and Classical Prizeman) of Cambridge. Private lessons; also evening classes. Terms 30s. per quarter. WRANGLER, HERALD Office.

PICKED UP, several Logs of TIMBER. The owner can have them by paying expenses, by applying to Mr. T. STEVENS, Fig Tree Cottage, North Shore.

MR. EDWARD PARKER, who had some hairwork done at G. C. Cooke's, Pitt-street, on the 5th August, is requested to call and pay for the same, or immediate steps will be taken for its recovery.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, hereby give Notice that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on, under the style and firm of W. DEAN and CO., has been dissolved.
The business, in all its branches, will be carried on by Mr. W. DEAN on his sole account.
Dated Sydney, October 29th, 1864.
W. DEAN.
ARCHIBALD STEWART.
Witness to the signature of W. Dean—JAMES BYRNES.
Witness to the signature of Archibald Stewart—J. CARROLL.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd November.

JUST RECEIVED, LETTS' DIARIES for 1865, a large assortment. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-street.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—The FIRST VOLUME of SYDNEY PUNCH, containing six months' numbers, handsomely bound, with Preface and Index, will be ready in a few days; price One Pound. There being only a limited number of copies, those persons desirous of subscribing are requested to forward their names to Mr. EDGAR RAY, PUNCH Office, 2, Hunter-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—Special Number.—On FRIDAY, November 25th,
TWO CARTOONS
YOUR ANOTHER
and
THE COUNTERFEIT BROTHERS.
Great Electioneering Number.
FREE-TRADE v. PROTECTION.
Agents may be early.
PUNCH Office, 2, Hunter-street.

SKITTLES, SKITTLES, SKITTLES.—ROBERT N. GREEN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a first-class Skittle Ground at Greenwich.

GREENWICH HOTEL.—R. A. W. GREEN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened his Family Hotel at Greenwich, and is now prepared to offer first-class accommodations to families and others visiting his establishment.
Picnic parties supplied with boats for fishing excursions; quoits, cricketing implements; a good rifle ground, swings, and other amusements.
All refreshments at Sydney prices.
A steamer will ply from Sydney to Greenwich, calling at Balmain, leaving the foot of Erskine-street, at every hour, to commence at 11 o'clock on SATURDAY, 26th instant. Fares, 6d.
21st November, 1864.

SMOKED FISH.—Splendid sample of Barracouta on SALE at EMERSON'S, 68, Market-street.

LADIES' COLOURED Cashmere E. S. Military Heel BOOTS, only 6s 9d. per pair. SWYNY and SONS Cheap Boot Warehouses, 66, Market-street, and 70, William-street.

JUST LANDED ex Colonial Empire, a fine sample of COLZA OIL, in wood and iron. E. T. FELS, Lamp and Oil Warehouse, 456, George-street.

GALVANIZED, Plain, and Corrugated Iron, Belgian Zinc, Tin Plates, Iron Tanks. W. WRIGHT.

COLZA OIL, Ash Oars, Blasting Powder, Asphalte, coarse, fine, and Rock Salt. W. WRIGHT.

100,000 OF Lake Macquarie SHINGLES for Sale. Apply Toogood's Wharf.

FOR SALE, a stanch Draught HORSE, 5 years old. Trial given, single or double harness. Apply to Mr. WOOD, smith, near Waverley Tea Gardens, Waverley.

SHARES FOR SALE:—
Bank of New South Wales
Sydney Insurance
Hunter River New Steam
Waratah Coal
Fitzroy Iron
Cadiangulong Copper
Debentures: Colonial Sugar Company
City of Sydney.
Wanted—
City Bank
Joint Stock Bank
Australian Steam
United Fire and Marine
A. S. N. Co.'s debentures.
W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with or without board, at 51, Hunter-street.

AN OFFICE to LET, with or without cellars. Apply 81, New Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, with Board, at Mrs. CLINTON'S, 92, Hunter-street.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for two respectable men, terms 18s. per week. 146, Gloucester-street.

APARTMENTS, with or without board, vacant. 204, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

A COMFORTABLE Furnished BEDROOM to LET, in a private family. Apply 94, Forbes-street.

A SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE to LET, Stephen-street, Balmain.

BRISBANE.—Mrs. SHACKLES (late of Parramatta), first-class Private Boarding Establishment.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at No. 7, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. DEANE'S, 13, O'Connell-street, near HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

BALMAIN.—SNAIL'S BAY.—To LET, a family RESIDENCE, with twelve rooms, kitchen, stable, and coachhouse, lately occupied by Mr. Saddington. E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Newtown.—Detached five-roomed Cottage, with kitchen, principal part furnished; plenty of garden ground and water; £4 10s. per month. PALMER'S, 620, Brickfield-hill.

FARM of 22 Acres, eight miles from Sydney, to be LET or SOLD, part cleared, and House on it, suitable for a working man. Apply next Crown Inn, Bank-street, Chippendale.

OFFICES to LET—rent moderate. Apply S. LEVIN, King-street East.

OFFICES, PITT-STREET.—To LET, an excellent suite of OFFICES. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence in a private family, the best part of William-street; separate sitting-room (if required). For cards of address apply Mr. SANDON, stationer, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY to LET, excellent light; rent moderate. 341, George-street.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, Parma Villa, 7 rooms and kitchen. HENRY B. MORGAN, Manono Lodge.

RANDWICK.—To LET, AILSA HOUSE, containing ten rooms, stables, &c., commanding a beautiful view of the ocean, at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher; rent only £110 per annum. Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, vacancies for two gentlemen, 11, Jamison-street.

SHOPS, George-street, Brickfield-hill.—To LET, two first-class SHOPS, double fronts, with plate-glass windows, and every convenience, rent £3 per week each. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street; or to W. MURPHY, Esq., Billyard and Curtis's, Hunter-st.

TO LET, No. 115, Bligh-street. Apply Mr. F. H. GRUNDY, W. Dean and Co., Pitt and O'Connell sts.

TO LET, a small HOUSE and Shop, with the business. Apply 533, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, in Crown-street, a 4-roomed HOUSE, opposite Primitive Methodist Chapel. Apply 8, Bligh-st.

TO LET, one large front ROOM and two BEDROOMS, unfurnished. J. HANDS, 38, Park-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP in King-street, next Hampton's Hotel. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 211, Crown-street, Surry Hills, containing 5 rooms, kitchen and yard. Water laid on. Apply at the house, at the rear, or 277, George-street.

TO LET, a comfortable BEDROOM, furnished, in a private family. 659, Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry-hill.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, in Phillip-street, containing nine apartments. Apply No. 1, Enmore-terrace, King-street.

TO LET, Pyrmont, close to the bridge, a large front ROOM, 30 by 16, suitable for a lodge, club, or ball room. Apply to F. R. RISHWORTH, agent, opposite the Royal Hotel.

TO LET, a GROCER'S SHOP in full working order. Stock can be taken at a valuation—goodwill given in; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply 75, South Head Road.

TO LET, a HOUSE, healthily situated, commanding an extensive view, containing 8 rooms and bath room, with large garden, paddock, and stable, &c. Apply W. T. ANGUS, corner of Stanmore Road, Enmore, Newtown.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a STORE, suitable for offices, &c., 18, York-street, rear Barrack-street. For particulars apply to BERENS, LEVI, and SELIGMANN.

TO LET, or for SALE, a beautiful Italian VILLA, near St. Mark's Church, Darling Point, with about an acre of ground, coach-house, stables, boat-house, &c. Terms, liberal. Apply to Mr. BURT, horse bazaar, Pitt-street; or to Mr. ELLIS, solicitor, 89, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that large detached Family RESIDENCE and Offices, Fort-street, recently occupied by J. H. Williams, Esq., adjoining Walker's Wharf. Apply to Mr. JOHN BELL, Walker's Wharf.

TO LET, from 10th of December, the SHOP, HOUSE, and Premises, 204, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, at present occupied by Mr. M'Gregor, grocer, and previously Mr. Charles Moore's drapery establishment. Fixtures can be had at a valuation. Apply on the premises or Mr. LONGFIELD, Stephen-street, Balmain.

TO LET, SUITES of OFFICES in the AUSTRALIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S premises, in New Pitt-street, Sydney, with the use of a large strong-room divided into separate compartments. Apply to the Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
October 31st, 1864.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Hunter-street lately occupied by the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Possession will be given immediately.
Lessee may take the fixtures in the office and strong-room at a valuation.
Apply to the Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
October 31st, 1864.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, November 25th, 1864.